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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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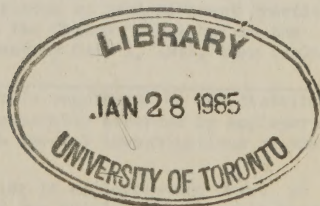
**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCT. 1, 1943**

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(Supplement to the Oct. 1, 1943, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)




OTTAWA
Dec. 18, 1943

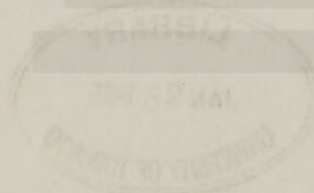


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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA.

The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943.

(Supplement to the Oct. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

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INTRODUCTION.

In connection with its monthly survey of employment and payrolls as at Oct. 1, 1943, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics requested employers^{1/} for a statement of the number of females on their staffs in the pay periods for which they were furnishing data, repeating the enquiry undertaken at the same date in 1942. The response to these enquiries was highly gratifying, indicating a very general realization of the present-day importance of information respecting the sex distribution of those in recorded employment. The value of the data for Oct. 1 of the present year is greatly enhanced by the fact that changes in the numbers and proportions of female workers over the 12 months can now be measured, whereas the Oct. 1, 1942, data could be compared only with the information obtained in the 1940 Census of Industry, and with the distribution existing at the date of the 1931 Decennial Census.

The Coverage of Industry.- The monthly surveys^{2/} cover large proportions of the total numbers employed in the following industries:-manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. The more important groups excluded are the following:- agriculture, domestic and personal services, and professional services, such as governmental, educational, etc. In these industries (except agriculture), and in many of the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys, the proportions of female employees are relatively high, in some cases exceeding the ratios found among the industries for which current statistics are available. The proportions given in this supplement are therefore probably rather lower than those which would be indicated in a census taken at the same date.

In the main, the comparisons made herein reflect the changes in the situation at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with Oct. 1, 1942. To show the proportions in manufacturing as a whole, however, Table 4 gives comparisons with the latest annual Census of Industry, i.e., for 1941. The data as at Oct. 1, 1942, and Oct. 1, 1943, are summarized on page 2, while Tables 1, 2 and 3 give the statistics at those two dates for a fairly lengthy list of industries in the Dominion, the Economic Areas, and the leading cities.

The Situation at Oct. 1, 1943.- The number of females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, in the nine leading industrial divisions, was 510,715, constituting 262 per thousand of the total personnel of 1,950,131. At the same date in 1942, 441,156 women had been reported in a staff of 1,879,845. The proportion then was 235 per thousand. In the intervening 12 months, there have been changes in the list of establishments providing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls; had the same employers furnished data at Oct. 1, 1942, as reported for Oct. 1 of the present year, the estimated number of their female workers would have been increased by 2,137, to 443,293, in an estimated aggregate working force of 1,886,352. The adjustment in the various areas and industries is slight, affecting the percentage changes in the 12 months' comparisons by insignificant fractions; the comparisons given in this supplement accordingly are based upon the figures published in the Appendix on the Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, then included with the current bulletin on employment and payrolls.

^{1/} The Bureau takes the opportunity provided by the publication of this supplement on sex distribution, to express again its appreciation of the excellent co-operation generally accorded by employers in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, as well as in the special investigations of the number of females in recorded employment.

^{2/} These are limited in the main to returns from establishments having 15 employees and over. At June 1, 1941, the co-operating employers reported some 59 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners enumerated in the Decennial Census; it may further be estimated from preliminary data now available, that the June 1, 1941, survey of employment and payrolls related to some 81 p.c. of all those enumerated in the Census as at work in the industries covered. At the Census date, 250 in each 1,000 wage-earners were females, a proportion which fell to 182 per thousand in the industries for which monthly statistics are collected.

Summary Table, Showing the Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Main Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1943 and Oct. 1, 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Total No.	1 9 4 3			Female P.C.	Total No.	1 9 4 2			Male P.C.	Female P.C.	
		Male No.	Female No.	P.C.			Male No.	Female No.	P.C.			
(a) Provinces												
Maritime Provinces	148,390	124,891	23,499	84.2	15.8	142,207	123,307	18,900	86.7	13.3		
Prince Edward Island	2,719	2,058	661	75.7	24.3	2,325	1,797	528	77.3	22.7		
Nova Scotia	92,085	78,771	13,314	85.5	14.5	87,426	77,029	10,397	88.1	11.9		
New Brunswick	53,586	44,062	9,524	82.2	17.8	52,456	44,481	7,975	84.8	15.2		
Quebec	615,339	454,039	161,300	73.8	26.2	586,931	439,718	147,213	74.9	25.1		
Ontario	790,857	552,878	238,481	69.8	30.2	779,410	571,210	208,200	73.3	26.7		
Prairie Provinces	207,754	159,019	48,735	76.5	23.5	197,173	159,102	38,071	80.7	19.3		
Manitoba	95,749	70,022	25,727	73.1	26.9	93,578	73,596	19,982	78.8	21.2		
Saskatchewan	40,423	31,680	8,743	78.4	21.6	39,516	32,183	7,333	81.4	18.6		
Alberta	71,582	57,317	14,265	80.1	19.9	64,279	55,323	10,956	83.0	17.0		
British Columbia	187,791	149,101	38,690	79.4	20.6	174,124	145,352	28,772	83.5	16.5		
CANADA	1,950,131	1,439,416	510,715	73.8	26.2	1,879,845	1,436,669	441,156	76.5	23.5		
(b) Cities												
Montreal	307,491	206,214	101,277	67.1	32.9	280,192	191,495	88,697	68.3	31.7		
Quebec	41,634	28,217	13,417	67.8	32.2	36,564	23,685	12,879	64.8	35.2		
Toronto	287,237	159,334	127,903	59.6	40.4	253,674	160,742	92,932	63.4	36.6		
Ottawa	26,390	16,082	10,308	60.9	39.1	24,978	15,698	9,280	62.8	37.2		
Hamilton	60,459	41,398	19,061	68.5	31.5	63,426	45,087	18,339	71.1	28.9		
Windsor	40,977	7,374	33,603	82.0	18.0	42,784	36,390	6,394	85.1	14.9		
Winnipeg	63,156	41,025	22,131	65.0	35.0	59,937	43,022	16,915	71.9	28.2		
Vancouver	93,271	67,793	25,478	72.7	27.3	86,862	68,552	18,510	78.7	21.3		
(c) Industries												
Manufacturing	1,208,155	870,905	337,251	72.1	27.9	1,137,242	844,501	292,741	74.3	25.7		
Durable Goods/	684,157	553,625	130,531	80.9	19.1	605,130	512,809	92,321	84.7	15.3		
Non-durable Goods	505,382	300,985	204,397	59.6	40.4	513,428	315,108	198,320	61.4	38.6		
Electric Light and Power	18,617	16,294	2,323	87.5	12.5	18,684	16,684	2,100	88.8	11.2		
Logging	43,690	42,638	1,052	97.6	2.4	45,005	44,217	788	98.2	1.8		
Mining	72,790	70,555	2,235	96.9	3.1	76,851	75,266	1,585	98.0	2.0		
Communications	28,432	13,472	14,960	47.4	52.6	28,296	14,895	13,491	52.3	47.7		
Transportation	151,588	139,420	12,168	92.0	8.0	140,729	132,238	8,491	94.0	6.0		
Construction and Maintenance	172,727	168,693	4,044	97.7	2.3	188,660	186,065	2,595	98.6	1.4		
Services	44,478	18,659	25,819	42.0	58.0	41,237	19,962	21,275	48.4	51.6		
Trade	163,425	83,188	80,238	50.9	49.1	157,672	86,239	71,433	54.7	45.3		
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,885,277	1,407,520	477,757	74.7	25.3	1,815,672	1,403,553	412,319	77.3	22.7		
Finance	64,854	31,896	32,958	49.2	50.8	64,173	35,356	28,857	55.1	44.9		
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,950,131	1,439,416	510,715	73.8	26.2	1,879,845	1,438,693	441,156	76.5	23.5		

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

The proportion of 262 women per thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1943, was considerably higher than that of 235 per thousand a year earlier, there being a rise of $11\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in this comparison. The increase in the number of females, (approximating 67,000, or 15 p.c.), accounted wholly for the general gain of 3.4 p.c. in recorded employment in the nine leading industries; the number of males showed a small decline in the 12 months.

Sources Contributing to the Supplies of Male and Female Workers.- During the year, large numbers of men have been withdrawn from industrial employment to serve in the Armed Forces; the reserve of women has also been affected to some extent by enlistments, although the number involved is naturally much smaller. The virtual maintenance of the number of males in recorded employment, notwithstanding the demands from the various Services, reflects the operation of several factors:- (1) The transfer from the less-essential to the more-essential industries (the latter being heavily represented in the current surveys); (2) The continued movement from the own-account and small-employer classes to employment in industry; (3) The employment of increasingly large numbers of boys of pre-enlistment age, and to a lesser extent of older and physically-handicapped men, to replace those of military age and fitness; (4) The industrial reabsorption of men discharged from the Armed Forces.

The female accessions to the number in recorded employment have also come from various reserves, among which may be mentioned considerable numbers of married women, (either returning to work or as recruits), young girls who under ordinary circumstances would continue at school for a longer or a shorter period, domestic servants, and other women and girls normally engaged in kinds of work which are excluded from the monthly surveys. The employment of part-time workers has considerably increased in the year; the number of such workers is not available, but in some industries is probably fairly substantial.

The Trend of Average Earnings.- It is worthy of note that despite the virtual stabilization of the number of male wage-earners reported in the year, and the widely-distributed gains in the number of females, there have almost invariably been increases in the average weekly earnings in the various industries and areas between Oct. 1 of 1942 and 1943. Since no general increase in the cost-of-living allowances was authorized during this period, the widespread rises in the average weekly earnings result in specific cases from increases in the rates of wages or bonus, but more generally, from the upgrading of workers (male and female) as they acquire experience. As would probably be expected, there also appeared a tendency for the smallest advance in the weekly averages to be indicated in the industries and areas where the proportions of women workers showed greater-than-average increases. The length of service of the female recruits to industry would obviously be one of many factors contributing to this result.

Comparison with Annual Census of Industry Data.- In many respects, the comparison of the current statistics of employment with the data of the Census of Industry is of greater interest than any other, despite the fact that the comparison is limited to the manufacturing industries. The use of the Census data permits a comparison with pre-war years, so that the steadily upward trend in the proportions of female employees may be roughly measured. It should be noted that the annual and the current statistics are not strictly comparable, the former covering all manufacturing establishments without regard to size, while the latter are limited in the main to those employing 15 persons and over. Under normal circumstances, it is probable that the Census returns would show a rather higher ratio of females, for the reason that the smaller plants are usually found in the food, textile and other consumers' industries, where women generally constitute a greater-than-average proportion of the total personnel. Another reason why the statistics of the Census are not entirely comparable with those of the monthly surveys is that the former are annual averages, while the latter depict the situation existing at Oct. 1, when, under ordinary circumstances, the number of females employed will probably reach the high point in the 12 months. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to illustrate the recent trends of female employment in the important manufacturing division.

The females in 1938 constituted 214 per thousand of all persons employed in factories, while in 1939, the proportion was 220 per thousand; the marked increase in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in the following year as a result of the war, slightly lowered this proportion, which declined to 218 in 1940. The ratio in 1941 was 226 per thousand workers enumerated in the Annual Census. At Oct. 1, 1942, the proportion of females was 260 per thousand, and that at Oct. 1, 1943, 282 per thousand. From 1939 to the latest date, therefore, there has been an increase of roughly 28 p.c. in the number of women in each 1,000 employees in manufacturing, while the proportion of males per thousand has fallen by nearly eight p.c. Table 4 contains comparisons of the 1941 Annual Census of Industry data, with those obtained for the same broad industrial groups of manufacturing in the five economic areas and

the Dominion as a whole at Oct. 1, 1943; these comparisons are briefly discussed on page 8.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943.

Summary.

The table on the opposite page summarizes the statistics reported at Oct. 1, in 1942 and 1943. Of the total of 510,715 women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions, 337,251, or 66 p.c., were engaged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1942, proportion had been 66.4 p.c. The next largest groups of female employees were those of 80,238 in trade, 32,958 in finance and 25,819 in services. Communications, transportation, construction, mining and logging together reported approximately 34,450 women workers, or only 6.7 p.c. of the total. Small though this proportion was, it fractionally exceeded that of just over six p.c. at the time of the Oct. 1, 1942 survey.

The number of females engaged in plants turning out heavy manufactured goods constituted 25.6 p.c. of the total at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with 20.9 p.c. in 1942. On the other hand, the proportion of the total reported by the light goods manufacturers declined from 45 p.c. at the time of the first survey, to little more than 40 p.c. at the date under review; employment in this class was then generally quieter than a year earlier, the falling-off taking place among the male workers. Certain manufacturers of consumers' goods reported growing difficulty in obtaining the services of women and girls; in a few cases, it was stated that shortages of such workers were being made up by the employment of increasingly large numbers of boys of pre-enlistment ages.

Among the provinces, Ontario and Quebec ranked first and second, respectively, in the number of females in recorded employment; 46.7 p.c. of the Dominion total belonged in Ontario, while Quebec firms reported 31.6 p.c. of the aggregate. The greatest gains over the year in the number of women in each 1,000 persons on the reported payrolls were in Manitoba and British Columbia, where the proportions rose by some 27 p.c. and 25 p.c., respectively. The largest increases in the number of females at work were shown in British Columbia, with a rise of 34.5 p.c., and in Alberta, where the number at Oct. 1, 1943, exceeded by 30.2 p.c. that indicated at the same date in 1942.

Firms in Toronto again reported the employment of a larger number, and a higher proportion of female workers than any other of the eight cities for which statistics are regularly segregated in the monthly surveys; 107,903, or rather more than 21 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion were in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, where such workers constituted 404 per thousand of the reported aggregate of both sexes. Montreal took second place in the number of females, there being 101,277 women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1942; this was slightly less than 20 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. The proportion of females in that city was 329 per thousand workers of both sexes. The lowest ratios at the date under review were in Windsor, Vancouver and Hamilton, in all of which, however, the proportions were considerably higher than at Oct. 1, 1942.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

Table 1, giving the sex distribution of workers in a fairly lengthy list of industries at Oct. 1 in 1942 and 1943, shows that, almost without exception, the proportion of female employees in each of these industries was higher at the latter than the former date. In several instances, the gains were slight. Also in a few cases, the number of females reported at Oct. 1 of the present year was rather smaller than at the same date in 1942. Among these may be mentioned boot and shoe manufacturing, edible plant products, textiles (notably cotton, silk and garment manufacturing), and tobacco. The number of male workers in these industries also declined, but to a rather greater degree than in the case of the women employees, so that the proportion of females per thousand workers of both sexes rose during the year.

Among the main industrial divisions, the highest proportions of women workers were found in services, (580 per thousand), finance, (508 per thousand), trade, (491 per thousand), and manufacturing (279 per thousand). These four groups together accounted for over 93 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943.

Manufacturing.- Women workers in textiles at Oct. 1, 1943, were given as 81,612; this was a decline of some 2,000 from the number of females employed by the co-operating firms a year ago. The later proportion, however, was higher, at 600 per thousand, as against 577 at Oct. 1, 1942. Iron and steel plants reported 80,253 female employees, or 167 per thousand, exceeding in number and proportion the 56,490 women engaged in such establishments at Oct. 1, 1942, when 134 per thousand of the workers had been females. These ratios afford an interesting comparison with those of 79 per thousand in 1941, and 61 per thousand in 1940, according to the Annual Census of Industry. Among the various divisions of the iron and steel group, the largest numbers and the greatest proportions of

female workers were indicated in firearm and aircraft factories. A particularly large percentage increase in the employment of females was also recorded in shipbuilding, in which were reported, however, little more than seven p.c. of the total females in the iron and steel plants furnishing data.

The non-ferrous metal industries also indicated the employment of large numbers of women, engaged mainly on war work; 234 per thousand employees were females. This proportion was a good deal higher than that of 197 per thousand a year earlier. In the lumber divisions, the growth in the employment of women in the 12 months was notable, the reported numbers rising from 6,014 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 9,417 at Oct. 1, 1943, and the proportion, from 94 to 141 per thousand.

In connection with the comparisons given in Table 1 for the manufacturing industries as at Oct. 1, 1942 and 1943, attention is also drawn to the comparisons of the latest data with those of the Annual Census of Industry, given in Table 4.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- Some 34 p.c. of all the females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, belonged in the non-manufacturing divisions, in which the proportion rose from just under 200 per thousand a year ago, to almost 234 per thousand at the date under review. The largest employer of women was the service group, with 25,819 females among the 44,478 persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, or 580 per thousand. At Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio of females per thousand employees had been 516. Rather more than half of the staffs of 64,854 recorded in financial institutions were females, whose numbers increased by 14.3 p.c. over the year; the male employees, on the other hand, declined by 9.7 p.c. At Oct. 1, 1942, 449 per thousand of the personnel had been women, as compared with 508 at the date under review.

While the number of men employed in the co-operating trading establishments was reduced by some ten p.c. from Oct. 1, 1942, the number of females rose by 12.3 p.c., to 80,238; this constituted 491 per thousand of the total personnel. The proportion at the beginning of October of last year was 453 per thousand. In communications, 14,960 women were employed, their ratio of 526 in each thousand in recorded employment being considerably above that of 477 a year earlier. The number was higher by 1,469 or nearly 11 p.c., the slight general gain in the division taking place wholly among the female members of the staff. A noteworthy advance in the employment of women was indicated in transportation, in which such workers increased by 44.3 p.c. In these industries the females constituted only 80 per thousand of the personnel; this proportion was decidedly greater than that of 60 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942.

The women workers in logging, mining and construction (numbering 1,052, 2,225 and 4,044, respectively) showed relatively large gains over the year, but their proportions to the totals reported in the industries continued small.

WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Table 2 shows the sex distribution of workers in recorded employment in the Economic Areas. The highest proportions of female workers were indicated in Ontario and Manitoba; in the year, the ratio in the former has risen from 267 per thousand employees, to 302, and in the latter, from 212 per thousand to 269. Firms in Ontario showed a gain of 14.5 p.c. in the number of women workers on their staffs, while the increase in Manitoba was 30 p.c. On the other hand, the number of male employees in Ontario fell by 3.3 p.c., and that in Manitoba by 4.9 p.c. in the year. In British Columbia, there was an impressive increase (amounting to 34.5 p.c.) in the number of women in recorded employment; the male workers gained by 2.6 p.c. The Maritime and Prairie Provinces also reported important advances in the employment of females, whose numbers grew by 24.3 p.c. in the former, and by 28 p.c. in the latter.

As in 1942, the concentration of females in factory employment in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario at the date under review was very great; of the total of 337,251 women in recorded employment in manufacturing, 36.1 p.c. belonged in the former, and 49.7 p.c. in the latter. This proportion of 85.8 p.c. in the two provinces, however, was somewhat lower than that of 88.4 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1942.

The women employed in factories in Quebec made up 291 per thousand of the workers of both sexes at the date under review, a proportion slightly lower than that of 294 a year earlier. In Ontario, on the other hand, the ratio rose from 272 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, to 305 per thousand at the latest date. In each of the other economic areas, the proportions also increased, the gain in British Columbia, (from 133 to 188 per thousand), being greatest.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an advance of approximately 24 p.c. in the females in recorded employment in this area; of the total of 23,499 women workers, nearly half were engaged in manufacturing. There was an important gain in the number in iron and steel plants, where the women workers made up over one-third of all those reported in manufacturing; in 1942, the proportion was less than 15 p.c. The number of females employed by trading establishments in the Maritime Area showed a considerable increase, accompanied by a decline in the number of male workers.

Quebec.- The sex distribution of workers in the nine leading industrial groups in Quebec coincided with that indicated in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1943, 262 per thousand employees in each case being females. However, the number of women employed in manufacturing in that province was relatively higher, and the number in the non-manufacturing divisions relatively lower, than in Canada as a whole. Although there was an increase of some eight p.c. in the number of females reported in manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1943, there was a slight decrease in their proportion, which had been 294 per thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1942, as against 291 per thousand at the date under review; to some extent, the decline was associated with changes in the industrial distribution of workers in the province.

Ontario.- Women constituted a larger proportion of the total working force in Ontario than in any other province, numbering 302 per thousand employees. The proportion engaged in manufacturing, at 305 per thousand, was also above the Dominion average. A comparison with the situation reported at Oct. 1, 1942, shows an increase of over 14 p.c. in the female members of the staffs and a falling-off of almost four p.c. in the number of males. Very nearly half of all the women employed by the co-operating manufacturers in Canada at Oct. 1, 1943, were situated in this province, while the males constituted rather less than 44 p.c. of the indicated total. The iron and steel industries employed the largest group of women in Ontario, followed by the textile, vegetable food, chemical, pulp and paper and electrical appliance divisions. The proportion of workers in trading establishments, at 515 per thousand, was higher than that of 491 per thousand in Canada as a whole.

Prairie Provinces.- The proportion of female employees in all industries in this area rose from 193 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, to 235 per thousand at the date under review; in manufacturing, the advance was also large, from 185 per thousand a year ago, to 230 at Oct. 1, 1943. Over the 12 months, the number of men in recorded employment increased by about two p.c., while the number of women gained by some 34 p.c. In manufacturing, the iron and steel, textile and food industries employed the largest numbers of females; in the non-manufacturing groups, trade and finance reported more women employees than any other group.

British Columbia.- There was a noteworthy increase in the employment of women in British Columbia between Oct. 1, 1942, and Oct. 1, 1943. At the latter date, 206 per thousand employees of both sexes were women, as compared with 165 per thousand a year earlier, the gain in the number amounting to over 34 p.c. This greatly exceeds the increase of some three p.c. in the reported male employees in the 12 months. In manufacturing, the females in this province constituted a lower proportion of the total personnel than in any other except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; nevertheless, the number of women engaged in such industries in British Columbia has risen by some 55 p.c. in the year. The increase in the females in iron and steel is particularly marked, from 2,693 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 7,918 at the date under review.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE EIGHT LEADING CITIES.

The increase of some 16 p.c. in the number of female workers in the larger cities taken as a unit was fractionally higher than in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months ending Oct. 1, 1943. The proportion of women per thousand employees rose from 311 at Oct. 1, 1942, to 341 at the date under review. The ratios varied greatly as between the cities, ranging from 180 per thousand in Windsor and 273 in Vancouver, to 391 per thousand in Ottawa and 404 in Toronto. Only in Quebec City was the proportion lower than it had been at the beginning of October of last year.

Slightly more than three-fifths of all females reported in manufacturing in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1943, were situated in the eight leading cities, where the male employees constituted over one-half of the total indicated in manufacturing.

Montreal.- Although the number of males in recorded employment in Montreal at Oct. 1, 1943, was decidedly greater than in any other of the larger centres, the number of females, (101,277) was smaller by over 6,600 than in Toronto. The ratio of 329 per thousand employees was above the Dominion proportion, but was lower than in Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg. As compared with Oct. 1, 1942, there was an increase of approximately 14 p.c. in the number of

females; this was slightly smaller than the general gain in Canada. The number of males, on the other hand, increased by over seven p.c., a situation which was considerably at variance with the stabilization in the number of men workers generally indicated in the Dominion. It is probable that the employment of increasingly large numbers of boys of pre-enlistment ages has contributed to this result.

The number of females engaged in textiles in Montreal was large, being 21,889, or nearly 27 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment in those industries at Oct. 1, 1943. Iron and steel plants reported 13,910 females, or 144 per thousand employees; this ratio was very much smaller than that of 314 per thousand in Toronto, and was also less than the Dominion proportion of 167 per thousand.

Quebec City.- The women workers in Quebec constituted 322 per thousand persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1943, a proportion which was considerably below that of 352 indicated a year earlier. The number reported, (13,417), was, however, rather higher than at Oct. 1, 1942. The chemical industries provided employment for a majority of the females engaged in factories.

Toronto.- As already stated, firms in Toronto indicated a larger number and a higher proportion of female workers than in any other city, reporting an aggregate of 107,903 women, who made up 404 per thousand of all employees in the Metropolitan Area; over 21 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at the date under review were situated in Toronto. This concentration was practically the same as that existing a year earlier.

The co-operating manufacturing establishments employed 72,736 women, who constituted 381 per thousand employees. This proportion was higher than in any other city, also exceeding the Dominion ratio of 279 per thousand. The iron and steel industries in Toronto employed 314 females in each thousand of the personnel; this proportion, which was decidedly greater than in any other city, was also much higher than that of 167 per thousand in the Dominion as a whole. Other large employers of women were the textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, printing and paper-using and food industries. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade, finance and services showed considerable numbers and large proportions of female workers.

Ottawa.- The number of women in recorded employment in Ottawa was 10,308, as compared with 9,280 at Oct. 1, 1942. The ratio, which had then been 372 per thousand employees, rose to 391 at the date under review. Among the cities, the latter proportion was exceeded only by that of 404 in Toronto. The figures for Ottawa do not include the Civil Service, in which the ratio of females is extremely high. Rather more than one-third of the reported women workers in Ottawa belonged in manufacturing, with trade and finance also employing considerable numbers.

Hamilton.- There was a small increase in the employment of females in Hamilton between Oct. 1 of 1942 and 1943, while the number of males showed a decline. Of the 60,459 employees of both sexes at the latter date, 19,061 were women, who constituted 315 per thousand of the staff, as compared with 289 a year earlier. As in several others of the larger centres, a considerable percentage of the female workers was employed in iron and steel plants, with textiles coming next, and electrical apparatus factories in third place.

Windsor.- As a result of the industrial distribution existing in Windsor, women formed a smaller proportion of the total employees than in any other city for which statistics are given in this bulletin. The 7,374 employed at Oct. 1, 1943, constituted only 18 p.c. of the total. In manufacturing, the ratio was 163 per thousand. Nearly half of the total female employees in Windsor belonged in iron and steel, where they nevertheless constituted only 114 per thousand employees in such industries at Oct. 1, 1943.

Winnipeg.- There was a gain of nearly 31 p.c. in the number of female workers in this city. From 16,915, or 282 per thousand of the personnel of both sexes at Oct. 1, 1942, they increased to 22,131, or 350 per thousand at the date under review. The number of male employees declined by over four p.c. in the year. Within the manufacturing industries, the largest numbers of female workers were reported in textiles, iron and steel, vegetable and animal food factories. The highest proportion was in textiles, in which 711 per thousand employees were women.

Vancouver.- The employment of women in Vancouver showed an important increase in the year ending Oct. 1, 1943. The number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments was 25,478, or over 37 p.c. more than at the same date in 1942, when the proportion per thousand was 213, as compared with 273 per thousand at the beginning of October, 1943. In manufacturing, the

advance was particularly marked; the total of 12,300 women workers reported at the date under review was larger by practically 75 p.c. than that indicated a year earlier. A high percentage (over 27 p.c. of the women in recorded employment in Vancouver was employed in iron and steel plants, in which the ratio rose from 71 to 163 per thousand in the 12 months.

Comparison of the Sex Distribution at Oct. 1, 1943, with the Sex Distribution Indicated in the 1941 Census of Industry.

Table 7 shows for the five economic areas and for Canada as a whole, the sex distribution of the employees reported at Oct. 1, 1943, by the co-operating manufacturing establishments^{1/}, grouped according to their chief component materials, together with data for the same industry collected from all manufacturing establishments in the 1941 Annual Census of Industry. The two series are not wholly comparable for reasons elsewhere given; nevertheless, the comparisons possess considerable value in indicating the important changes in the numbers, the distribution and the proportions of female workers which have taken place throughout the Dominion in the last two years. For practical reasons, the monthly surveys are limited to the delineation of the situation existing in establishment ordinarily having a minimum of fifteen employees; this limitation results in a relatively higher coverage in some industries than in others, depending mainly upon the size of the unit of production usual in the industry.

The following shows for 1941, the percentage of the total employees according to the Annual Census, reported by the firms furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls:-

I n d u s t r y	Proportion of Total Employees in the Indicated Industrial Group, Reported by the Firms Furnishing Monthly Returns on Employment
	P.C.
Vegetable products	75.3
Animal products	78.6
Textile products	88.4
Wood and paper products	77.8
Iron and its products	98.4
Non-ferrous metal products	98.2
Non-metallic mineral products	97.7
Chemical and allied products	82.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	59.3
All manufactures	87.8

From this table, it is evident that, on the whole, the monthly surveys have a lower representation in the industries which usually employ considerable numbers of female workers (such as the vegetable products and the miscellaneous manufactured products division), than in those in which the unit of production normally is larger, and which, under ordinary circumstances, tend to employ fewer women. It is therefore probable that the proportions of female workers indicated in the latest survey of employment and payrolls are, if anything, rather lower than those which would be shown in a census taken in the same period.

The actual numbers of persons reported in the current survey for Oct. 1, 1943, and tho reported for 1941 should not be directly compared, the comparisons, in the main, being limited to the proportions. However, it is noteworthy that in Canada as a whole, the number of women employed by the larger manufacturers at Oct. 1 in each of the industrial groups except textiles, was substantially greater than the number reported by all factories in 1941. Without exception, the proportion of female in each thousand persons on the staffs, was substantially higher at the later date.

The largest increases, and those which are perhaps of the greatest significance under present-day conditions, are those which have generally taken place in iron and steel. The females employed at Oct. 1, 1943, in these industries numbered 80,253, a number nearly four times as great as was reported in all such establishments in 1941. The former figure constituted almost 24 p.c. of the total number in manufacturing at the date under review, while according to the 1941 Census, just over nine p.c. of the total females in factory employment then belonged in the iron and steel group. In the Dominion as a whole, the women made up 167 in each thousand persons employed in iron and steel

^{1/} Exclusive of electric light and power.

plants at Oct. 1, 1943, a proportion which considerably exceeded that of 134 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1942, and 79 per thousand in 1941. In Ontario, 217 per thousand employees were women, representing a substantial increase over the proportion of 94 per thousand in 1941.

The non-ferrous metal industries also reported large-scale employment of female help at Oct. 1, 1943, when 307 in each thousand workers were women and girls, while the 1941 ratio had been only 193 per thousand; substantial increases in the number and the proportions of females were reported in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and in other branches of the non-ferrous metal division.

The textile industries are traditionally large employers of women and girls; these constituted 600 per thousand of the staffs of both sexes at the date under review, a proportion considerably exceeding that of 539 in 1941. The chemical division also greatly relied upon female labour, 401 in each thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1943, being women and girls; in 1941, the ratio was 254 per thousand.

Among the broad industrial groups still employing relatively small proportions of women are the non-metallic mineral products, iron and steel (already dealt with above), and the wood and paper industries; nevertheless, the ratio of female labour in each of these has considerably increased since 1941.

11/12/43.

Table 1.-Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943, and Oct. 1, 1942.

Industries	1 9 4 3						1 9 4 2					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,208,156	870,905	337,251	72.1	27.9		1,157,242	844,501	292,741	74.3	25	
Animal products - edible	39,079	30,450	8,649	77.9	22.1		35,544	28,444	6,900	80.5	19	
Fur and products	2,977	1,857	1,140	61.7	38.3		3,037	1,947	1,090	64.1	55	
Leather and products	27,984	16,122	11,862	57.6	42.4		28,587	16,875	11,692	59.2	46	
Boots and shoes	16,767	9,345	7,422	55.7	44.3		17,550	9,892	7,458	56.4	43	
Lumber and products	66,657	57,040	9,417	85.9	14.1		64,046	58,032	6,014	90.6	9	
Rough and dressed lumber	37,237	34,041	3,256	81.3	8.7		38,552	36,045	2,477	93.6	10	
Furniture	9,551	8,054	1,497	84.3	15.7		9,855	8,850	985	90.0	10	
Other lumber products	19,889	15,165	4,684	76.5	23.5		15,689	12,227	3,462	77.9	22	
Musical instruments	1,193	853	340	71.5	28.5		1,013	845	168	83.4	16	
Plant products - edible	59,767	55,188	24,599	58.9	41.1		61,128	56,045	25,081	59.0	41	
Pulp and paper products	85,706	64,124	19,582	76.6	23.4		81,666	65,050	16,636	79.6	20	
Pulp and paper	37,467	34,558	2,909	92.2	7.8		37,544	35,261	2,283	93.9	6	
Paper products	16,226	9,229	6,397	55.9	44.1		14,919	8,921	5,998	59.8	40	
Printing and publishing	30,015	13,953	9,809	65.2	34.8		29,223	20,828	8,355	71.4	28	
Rubber products	16,705	10,894	5,809	65.2	34.8		16,311	10,679	5,572	65.4	34	
Textile products	135,992	54,560	81,612	40.0	60.0		145,346	61,463	85,883	42.3	57	
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,725	26,592	22,353	54.2	45.8		48,907	27,257	21,650	55.7	44	
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,769	12,283	10,436	53.9	46.1		25,207	14,056	11,151	55.8	44	
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,284	6,505	5,779	53.0	47.0		12,426	6,848	5,778	53.5	46	
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,497	5,955	4,562	56.5	43.5		11,274	6,553	4,721	56.1	41	
Hosiery and knit goods	21,633	7,031	14,602	52.5	47.5		21,795	7,791	13,934	35.8	64	
Garments and personal furnishings	49,191	13,953	35,238	28.4	71.6		53,087	15,971	37,116	30.1	69	
Other textile products	16,445	7,004	9,439	42.6	57.4		17,517	8,186	9,331	46.7	53	
Tobacco	10,461	3,476	6,985	33.2	66.8		11,373	3,825	7,548	33.8	66	
Beverages	13,189	10,444	2,745	79.2	20.8		14,018	11,802	2,416	82.8	17	
Chemicals and allied products	78,975	47,276	31,699	59.9	40.1		86,010	55,538	30,472	64.6	35	
Clay, glass and stone products	14,824	11,685	3,139	78.8	21.2		14,325	12,476	2,489	85.3	16	
Electric light and power	18,617	16,294	2,323	87.5	12.5		18,694	16,594	2,100	88.9	11	
Electrical apparatus	46,245	26,576	19,667	57.5	42.5		39,590	24,244	14,546	62.8	37	
Iron and steel products	479,649	399,396	80,253	83.5	16.5		421,507	365,017	56,490	86.0	13	
Crude, rolled and forged products	55,860	51,778	4,082	88.6	11.4		52,000	29,916	2,084	95.5	6	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,569	21,284	4,285	83.2	16.8		27,361	23,101	4,260	84.4	15	
Agriculture implements	10,747	8,670	2,077	80.7	19.3		10,866	9,454	1,412	87.0	13	
Land vehicles and aircraft	189,623	155,653	33,970	82.1	17.9		161,262	141,129	20,133	87.5	12	
Automobiles and parts	44,179	37,875	6,304	85.7	14.3		44,500	36,417	4,885	89.0	11	
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	70.0	30.0		-	-	-	76.6	23	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	87,768	82,026	5,742	93.5	6.5		55,048	55,817	1,231	97.6	2	
Heating appliances	5,635	5,004	651	88.6	11.2		5,036	4,616	476	90.6	9	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	20,458	16,085	2,373	86.4	13.6		21,369	13,522	1,787	91.6	8	
Foundry and machine shop products	13,259	11,068	2,191	83.5	16.5		16,530	14,659	1,871	88.7	11	
Firearms	-	-	-	63.6	36.4		-	-	-	66.8	33	
Other iron and steel products	90,750	65,848	24,902	72.6	27.4		91,955	68,741	23,214	74.8	25	
Non-ferrous metal products	75,591	57,876	17,715	76.6	23.4		65,049	52,255	12,814	80.3	19	
Non-metallic mineral products	16,895	14,776	1,619	90.1	9.9		15,242	14,136	1,106	92.7	7	
Miscellaneous	20,134	12,058	8,096	59.8	40.2		15,508	9,459	6,049	61.0	39	
LOGGING	45,690	42,638	1,052	97.6	2.4		45,005	44,217	788	98.2	1	
MINING	72,780	70,555	2,225	96.9	3.1		76,831	75,266	1,565	98.0	1	
Coal	25,805	25,459	346	98.7	1.3		24,461	24,294	163	99.3	0	
Metallic ores	35,667	34,598	1,069	97.0	3.0		40,933	40,698	235	99.4	0	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,308	10,498	810	92.8	7.2		11,037	10,464	573	94.8	5	
COMMUNICATIONS	28,432	13,472	14,960	47.4	52.6		28,296	14,805	13,491	52.3	47	
Telegraphs	7,642	5,735	1,907	75.0	25.0		7,369	6,145	1,224	83.4	16	
Telephones	20,790	7,737	13,053	37.2	62.8		20,927	8,660	12,267	41.4	58	
TRANSPORTATION	151,588	139,420	12,168	92.0	8.0		140,729	132,238	8,491	94.0	5	
Street railways, cartage and storage	42,715	39,367	4,328	89.9	10.1		38,262	35,308	2,954	92.3	7	
Steam railways	94,519	77,585	16,934	82.6	17.4		77,585	72,767	4,818	93.8	6	
Shipping and stevedoring	24,354	23,448	906	96.5	3.5		24,864	24,223	641	97.8	2	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	172,727	168,685	4,044	97.7	2.3		186,660	186,065	2,595	98.6	1	
Building	65,629	61,258	2,391	96.2	3.8		76,240	76,958	1,282	98.4	2	
Highway	66,825	65,423	1,402	97.9	2.1		68,997	67,811	1,186	98.3	2	
Railway	42,275	42,022	251	99.4	0.6		41,423	41,296	127	99.7	0	
SERVICES	44,478	16,659	25,819	42.0	58.0		41,237	19,362	21,275	46.4	53	
Hotels and restaurants	26,596	13,166	13,430	48.4	51.6		26,987	14,097	11,290	55.5	44	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,082	5,493	10,589	34.2	65.8		15,850	5,865	9,985	37.0	63	
TRADE	163,426	85,188	80,238	50.9	49.1		157,672	86,239	71,433	54.7	44	
Retail	122,905	54,475	68,430	44.3	55.7		120,499	58,764	61,735	48.8	51	
Wholesale	40,521	28,713	11,808	70.9	29.1		37,173	27,475	9,698	73.9	26	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,885,277	1,407,520	477,757	74.7	25.3		1,815,672	1,403,355	412,319	77.8	2	
FINANCE	64,854	31,896	32,958	49.2	50.8		64,173	35,836	28,637	55.1	4	
Banks and trust companies	37,662	16,461	21,181	45.8	54.2		37,451	19,528	17,903	52.2	4	
Brokerage and stock market	1,544	916	628	59.5	40.5		1,277	864	411	67.8	3	
Insurance	25,646	14,499	11,149	56.5	43.5		25,465	14,942	10,523	58.7	4	
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,950,151	1,439,416	510,715	73.8	26.2		1,879,845	1,438,689	441,156	76.5	2	

Table 2. - Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at October 1, 1943, and October 1, 1942.

Areas and Industries	1943					1942				
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime - All Manufacturing 1/	60,706	49,698	11,008	81.9	18.1	50,700	42,450	8,250	83.7	16.3
Provinces										
Animal products	3,686	2,826	859	76.7	23.3	3,489	2,716	773	77.8	22.2
Plant products	3,433	1,775	1,658	51.7	48.3	3,358	1,644	1,714	49.0	51.0
Textiles	4,093	1,491	2,602	36.4	63.6	4,413	1,713	2,700	38.8	61.2
Iron and Steel	33,682	30,028	3,654	89.2	10.8	23,740	22,536	1,204	94.9	5.1
Communications	2,707	1,297	1,410	47.9	52.1	2,574	1,401	1,173	54.4	45.6
Services	2,595	784	1,811	30.2	69.8	2,714	1,063	1,651	39.2	60.8
Trade	10,534	4,673	5,861	44.4	55.6	10,476	5,139	5,337	49.1	50.9
Eight Leading Industries	144,730	123,059	21,671	85.0	15.0	138,703	121,257	17,446	87.4	12.6
Finance	3,660	1,832	1,828	50.1	49.9	3,504	2,050	1,454	58.5	41.5
Maritimes - All Industries	148,390	124,891	23,499	84.2	15.8	142,207	123,307	18,900	86.7	13.3
Quebec										
All Manufacturing 1/	417,638	295,925	121,713	70.9	29.1	383,151	270,614	112,537	70.6	29.4
Leather products	15,157	8,304	6,853	54.8	45.2	14,635	8,223	6,412	56.2	43.8
Plant products - edible	9,882	6,493	3,389	65.8	34.2	11,053	7,244	3,809	65.5	34.5
Rubber products	4,094	2,437	1,657	59.5	40.5	5,257	2,963	2,294	56.4	43.6
Textile products	72,463	29,873	42,590	41.2	58.8	76,708	33,567	43,141	43.8	56.2
Tobacco	8,911	2,802	6,109	31.4	68.6	9,969	3,056	6,913	30.7	69.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	43,149	25,533	17,616	59.2	40.8	45,570	28,249	17,321	62.0	38.0
Electrical Apparatus	15,126	8,096	7,030	53.5	46.5	12,351	6,739	5,612	54.7	45.3
Non-ferrous metal products	35,026	27,143	7,883	77.5	22.5	26,707	21,189	5,518	79.3	20.7
Communications	6,997	3,681	3,316	52.6	47.4	7,210	4,085	3,125	56.7	43.3
Services	13,056	6,515	6,543	49.9	50.1	11,930	6,690	5,240	56.1	43.9
Trade	38,962	22,477	16,485	57.7	42.3	35,378	20,314	15,064	57.4	42.6
Eight Leading Industries	597,546	444,223	153,323	74.3	25.7	568,873	428,984	139,889	75.4	24.6
Finance	17,793	9,806	7,987	55.1	44.9	18,058	10,734	7,324	59.4	40.6
Quebec - All Industries	615,339	454,029	161,310	73.8	26.2	586,931	439,718	147,213	74.9	25.1
Ontario										
All Manufacturing 1/	549,303	381,844	167,459	69.5	30.5	538,056	391,709	146,346	72.8	27.2
Leather products	11,168	6,951	4,217	62.2	37.8	12,199	7,683	4,516	63.0	37.0
Plant products - edible	32,796	18,928	13,868	57.7	42.3	33,413	19,342	14,071	57.9	42.1
Pulp and Paper	35,991	25,099	10,892	69.7	30.3	34,829	25,410	9,419	73.0	27.0
Rubber products	12,590	8,445	4,145	67.1	32.9	10,947	7,711	3,236	70.4	29.6
Textile products	53,309	21,321	31,988	40.0	60.0	57,376	23,977	33,399	41.8	58.2
Clay, Glass and Stone	7,640	5,803	1,837	76.0	24.0	7,703	6,277	1,426	81.5	18.5
Electrical apparatus	29,565	17,549	12,016	59.4	40.6	25,345	16,820	8,525	66.4	33.6
Iron and Steel	225,818	176,917	48,901	78.3	21.7	221,520	182,032	39,488	82.2	17.8
Non-ferrous metal products	34,100	25,296	8,804	74.2	25.8	31,987	25,198	6,789	78.8	21.2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	14,877	8,714	6,163	58.6	41.4	11,750	7,117	4,633	60.6	39.4
Communications	10,180	4,454	5,726	43.8	56.2	10,259	5,166	5,093	50.4	49.6
Services	17,446	6,856	10,590	39.3	60.7	16,020	7,320	8,700	45.7	54.3
Trade	63,486	30,770	32,715	48.5	51.5	63,029	33,226	29,804	52.7	47.3
Eight Leading Industries	761,052	538,639	222,413	70.8	29.2	749,843	555,917	193,926	74.1	25.9
Finance	29,805	13,737	16,068	46.1	53.9	29,567	15,293	14,274	51.7	48.3
Ontario - All Industries	790,857	552,376	238,481	69.8	30.2	779,410	571,210	208,200	73.3	26.7
Prarie										
All Manufacturing 1/	75,085	57,791	17,294	77.0	23.0	69,455	56,592	12,863	81.5	18.5
Animal products - edible	11,324	8,191	3,133	72.3	27.7	9,514	7,265	2,249	76.4	23.6
Plant products - edible	6,324	4,253	2,071	67.3	32.7	5,593	4,149	1,444	74.2	25.8
Pulp and Paper	3,990	2,792	1,198	70.0	30.0	3,881	2,883	998	74.3	25.7
Textile products	4,875	1,517	3,358	27.0	73.0	5,233	1,611	3,622	30.6	69.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	3,475	2,800	675	80.6	19.4	4,803	4,509	294	93.9	6.1
Iron and Steel	30,327	28,518	1,809	87.4	12.6	26,403	24,162	2,241	91.5	8.5
Communications	4,672	2,558	2,114	54.8	45.2	4,485	2,617	1,868	58.4	41.6
Services	6,443	2,536	3,907	39.4	60.6	6,084	2,741	3,343	45.1	54.9
Trade	33,547	17,548	15,999	52.3	47.7	31,957	18,834	13,123	58.9	41.1
Eight Leading Industries	198,242	154,441	43,801	77.9	22.1	188,149	153,925	34,224	81.8	18.2
Finance	9,512	4,658	4,854	49.0	51.0	9,024	5,177	3,847	57.4	42.6
Praries - All Industries	207,754	159,019	48,735	76.5	23.5	197,173	159,102	38,071	80.7	19.3
British Columbia										
All Manufacturing 1/	105,424	85,647	19,777	81.2	18.8	95,981	83,136	12,745	86.7	13.3
Animal products - edible	6,258	5,027	1,231	80.3	19.7	5,499	4,572	927	83.1	16.9
Plant products - edible	7,372	3,739	3,633	50.7	49.3	7,709	3,666	4,043	47.6	52.4
Lumber products	17,405	15,036	2,369	86.4	13.6	17,932	16,148	1,784	90.1	9.9
Pulp and Paper	7,070	5,581	1,489	78.9	21.1	6,979	5,992	997	85.7	14.3
Textiles	1,252	578	674	30.2	69.8	1,566	595	971	38.0	62.0
Iron and Steel	53,670	45,752	7,918	85.2	14.8	44,432	41,739	2,693	93.9	6.1
Services	4,936	2,046	2,888	41.5	58.5	4,489	2,148	2,341	47.9	52.1
Trade	16,898	7,720	9,178	45.7	54.3	16,832	8,727	8,105	51.8	48.2
Eight Leading Industries	183,707	147,238	36,469	80.1	19.9	170,104	143,270	26,834	84.2	15.8
Finance	4,084	1,863	2,221	45.6	54.4	4,020	2,082	1,938	51.8	48.2
British - All Industries	187,791	149,101	38,690	79.4	20.6	174,124	145,352	28,772	83.5	16.5
Columbia										

The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

Table 3. - Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at October 1, 1943 and October 1, 1942.

Cities and Industries		1943					1942				
		Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	229,699	155,890	73,809	67.9	32.1	201,266	137,279	63,987	68.2	31.8
	Leather Products	8,542	4,455	4,077	52.3	47.7	8,350	4,532	3,818	54.3	45.7
	Pulp & Paper (chiefly printing)	9,245	6,273	2,972	67.9	32.1	8,764	6,037	2,667	69.6	30.4
	Textiles	32,549	10,660	21,889	32.8	67.2	36,058	13,157	22,901	36.5	63.5
	Tobacco	6,598	1,936	4,662	29.3	70.7	7,709	2,275	5,434	29.5	70.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	11,169	5,843	5,326	52.3	47.7	8,428	5,354	3,072	63.5	36.5
	Electrical Apparatus	14,721	7,737	6,984	52.6	47.4	11,869	6,329	5,540	53.3	46.7
	Iron and Steel	96,899	82,989	13,910	85.6	14.4	73,120	64,308	8,812	87.9	12.1
	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	16,503	10,602	5,901	64.2	35.8	13,625	9,499	4,126	69.7	30.3
	Communications	3,373	1,397	1,976	41.4	58.6	3,431	1,544	1,887	45.0	55.0
	Services	9,259	4,598	4,661	49.7	50.3	8,415	4,496	3,919	53.4	46.6
	Trade	31,328	17,655	13,673	56.4	43.6	27,947	15,616	12,331	56.9	43.1
	Finance	12,831	6,664	6,167	51.9	48.1	12,922	7,201	5,721	56.7	43.3
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	307,491	206,214	101,277	67.1	32.9	280,192	191,495	88,697	68.3	31.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	32,110	21,328	10,782	66.4	33.6	27,329	16,720	10,609	61.2	38.8
	Leather Products	2,797	1,794	1,003	64.1	35.9	2,750	1,713	1,037	62.3	37.7
	Textiles	2,464	444	2,020	18.0	82.0	2,474	475	1,999	19.2	80.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	10,928	4,770	6,158	43.6	56.4	10,849	4,624	6,225	42.6	57.4
	Services	1,324	599	725	45.2	54.8	1,152	649	503	56.3	43.7
	Trade	3,210	1,967	1,243	61.3	38.7	2,915	1,718	1,197	58.9	41.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	41,634	28,217	13,417	67.8	32.2	36,564	23,685	12,879	64.8	35.2
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	191,077	118,341	72,736	61.9	38.1	180,402	118,492	61,910	65.7	34.3
	Plant Products, edible	11,484	6,209	5,275	54.1	45.9	11,083	6,504	4,579	58.7	41.3
	Pulp and Paper	15,408	9,443	5,965	61.3	38.7	14,889	9,699	5,190	65.1	34.9
	Textiles	19,287	7,492	11,795	38.8	61.2	20,810	8,253	12,557	39.7	60.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	15,294	6,944	8,350	45.4	54.6	14,830	7,514	7,316	49.3	50.7
	Electrical Apparatus	14,450	8,010	6,440	55.4	44.6	11,678	7,276	4,402	62.3	37.7
	Iron and Steel	64,640	44,340	20,300	68.6	31.4	59,725	44,027	15,698	73.7	26.3
	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	14,263	10,357	3,906	72.6	27.4	13,604	10,694	2,910	78.6	21.4
	Communications	3,040	1,285	1,755	42.3	57.7	3,121	1,604	1,517	48.2	51.8
	Services	9,026	3,522	5,504	39.0	61.0	8,178	3,603	4,575	44.1	55.9
	Trade	34,636	16,029	18,607	46.3	53.7	34,416	17,097	17,319	49.7	50.3
	Finance	13,952	6,461	7,501	46.3	53.7	13,894	7,391	6,503	53.2	46.8
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	267,237	159,334	107,903	59.6	40.4	253,674	160,742	92,932	63.4	36.6
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	12,299	8,678	3,621	70.6	29.4	11,169	8,131	3,038	72.8	27.2
	Pulp and Paper	3,260	2,040	1,220	62.6	37.4	2,947	1,919	1,028	65.1	34.9
	Iron and Steel	3,929	3,038	891	77.3	22.7	3,478	2,650	828	76.2	23.8
	Services	2,269	901	1,368	39.7	60.3	1,976	880	1,096	44.5	55.5
	Trade	4,419	2,003	2,416	45.3	54.7	4,289	2,060	2,229	48.0	52.0
	Finance	3,459	1,077	2,382	31.1	68.9	3,554	1,165	2,389	32.8	67.2
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	26,390	16,082	10,308	60.9	39.1	24,978	15,698	9,280	62.8	37.2
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	51,137	35,697	15,440	69.8	30.2	54,095	38,936	15,159	72.0	28.0
	Textiles	6,436	2,042	4,394	31.7	68.3	6,701	2,284	4,417	34.1	65.9
	Electrical Apparatus	6,573	3,907	2,666	59.4	40.6	6,250	4,127	2,123	66.0	34.0
	Iron and Steel	27,522	22,569	4,953	82.0	18.0	30,408	24,980	5,428	82.1	17.9
	Services	913	298	615	32.6	67.4	820	324	496	39.5	60.5
	Trade	3,997	1,787	2,210	44.7	55.3	4,020	2,062	1,958	51.3	48.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	60,459	41,398	19,061	68.5	31.5	63,426	45,087	18,339	71.1	28.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	36,522	30,577	5,945	83.7	16.3	38,508	33,172	5,336	86.1	13.9
	Chemicals	1,634	890	744	54.5	45.5	1,522	980	542	64.4	35.6
	Iron and Steel	30,655	27,148	3,507	88.6	11.4	32,615	29,435	3,180	90.2	9.8
	Services	497	215	282	43.3	56.7	589	388	201	65.9	34.1
	Trade	1,411	788	623	55.8	44.2	1,222	776	446	63.5	36.5
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	40,977	33,603	7,374	82.0	18.0	42,784	36,390	6,394	85.1	14.9
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	36,556	26,109	10,247	71.8	28.2	33,509	26,404	7,105	78.8	21.2
	Animal Products, edible	4,294	3,254	1,040	75.8	24.2	3,482	2,787	695	80.0	20.0
	Vegetable Products, edible	2,984	1,884	1,100	63.1	36.9	2,562	1,885	677	73.6	26.4
	Pulp and Paper	2,309	1,509	800	65.4	34.6	2,244	1,588	656	70.8	29.2
	Textiles	4,087	1,180	2,907	28.9	71.1	4,298	1,419	2,879	33.0	67.0
	Iron and Steel	14,710	12,365	2,345	84.1	15.9	11,612	10,776	836	92.8	7.2
	Communications	1,223	637	586	52.1	47.9	1,224	676	548	55.2	44.8
	Services	2,224	844	1,380	37.9	62.1	2,079	880	1,199	42.3	57.7
	Trade	14,619	7,133	7,486	48.1	51.9	14,125	7,770	6,355	55.0	45.0
	Finance	3,440	1,692	1,748	49.2	50.8	3,305	1,909	1,396	57.8	42.2
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	63,166	41,025	22,131	65.0	35.0	59,937	43,022	16,915	71.8	28.2
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	60,852	48,552	12,300	79.8	20.2	52,958	45,929	7,029	86.7	13.3
	Plant Products, edible	2,769	1,649	1,120	59.6	40.4	2,812	1,548	1,264	55.0	45.0
	Iron and Steel	42,410	35,485	6,925	83.7	16.3	36,160	33,588	2,572	92.9	7.1
	Communications	2,596	614	1,982	23.7	76.3	2,584	677	1,907	26.2	73.8
	Services	3,648	844	2,804	42.3	57.7	3,241	1,480	1,761	45.7	54.3
	Trade	12,875	5,768	7,107	44.8	55.2	12,866	6,735	6,131	52.3	47.7
	Finance	2,424	1,096	1,328	45.2	54.8	2,410	1,251	1,159	51.9	48.1
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	93,271	67,793	25,478	72.7	27.3	86,862	68,552	18,310	78.7	21.3

Table 4.-Sex Distribution of Wage-Earners in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1945, in Manufacturing Establishments, with Comparative Data from the Annual Census of Manufactures for 1941.

Industrial Groups	Distribution at Oct. 1, 1945, as Reported by the Co-operating Manufacturers					Distribution in 1941, as Reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures				
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>MARITIME PROVINCES</u>										
Vegetable products	5,950	2,098	1,852	55.1	46.9	6,045	3,781	2,264	62.5	37.5
Animal products	4,125	3,104	1,021	75.2	24.8	5,271	4,229	1,042	80.2	19.8
Textiles and textile products	4,095	1,491	2,602	56.4	63.6	4,553	1,972	2,581	43.5	56.5
Food and paper products	10,965	9,762	1,205	89.0	11.0	15,095	13,976	1,119	92.6	7.4
Iron and its products	35,882	50,028	5,854	89.2	10.8	11,855	11,044	509	97.3	2.7
Non-ferrous metal products	571	420	151	73.6	26.4	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic mineral products	1,088	996	92	91.5	8.5	1,596	1,550	46	97.1	2.9
Chemicals and allied products	554	442	92	82.8	17.2	559	484	55	89.8	10.2
Miscellaneous industries	557	535	221	60.5	39.7	502	185	117	61.5	38.7
TOTAL %	59,555	48,677	10,888	61.7	18.3	45,282 ^{1/}	37,715 ^{1/}	7,569 ^{1/}	83.3	16.7
<u>QUEBEC</u>										
Vegetable products	27,804	15,721	12,085	56.5	43.5	55,185	23,229	11,954	66.0	34.0
Animal products	23,027	14,602	8,425	63.4	36.6	28,987	20,251	8,736	69.9	30.1
Textiles and textile products	72,465	29,875	42,590	41.2	58.8	84,401	40,591	43,810	48.1	51.9
Food and paper products	46,964	39,835	7,131	84.7	15.3	55,579	49,644	5,935	89.3	10.7
Iron and its products	136,152	120,181	15,971	88.3	11.7	62,185	57,725	4,460	92.8	7.2
Non-ferrous metal products	50,152	35,239	14,913	70.3	29.7	22,054	17,854	4,200	81.0	19.0
Non-metallic mineral products	7,620	6,648	972	87.2	12.8	7,385	6,865	518	93.0	7.0
Chemicals and allied products	43,149	25,555	17,615	59.2	40.8	26,784	18,480	8,304	69.0	31.0
Miscellaneous industries	4,035	2,696	1,337	66.8	33.2	5,037	3,669	1,368	72.8	27.2
TOTAL %	411,264	290,176	121,088	70.6	29.4	327,591	258,308	69,283	72.7	27.3
<u>ONTARIO</u>										
Vegetable products	52,502	32,307	20,195	61.5	38.5	56,964	40,598	16,366	71.3	28.7
Animal products	25,631	16,649	9,982	70.5	29.5	31,272	22,932	7,340	76.5	23.5
Textiles and textile products	55,509	21,521	33,988	40.0	60.0	61,821	27,640	34,181	44.7	55.3
Food and paper products	60,555	45,429	15,126	75.0	25.0	67,272	55,450	11,822	82.4	17.6
Iron and its products	225,818	176,917	48,901	78.3	21.7	155,830	141,133	14,697	90.6	9.4
Non-ferrous metal products	63,665	42,845	20,820	67.3	32.7	46,108	26,374	19,734	78.9	21.1
Non-metallic mineral products	16,445	15,550	2,895	82.4	17.6	15,437	13,887	1,550	89.8	10.2
Chemicals and allied products	30,853	17,780	13,055	57.7	42.3	22,085	17,128	4,957	77.6	22.4
Miscellaneous industries	15,726	9,248	6,478	58.8	41.2	11,445	7,703	3,742	67.3	32.7
TOTAL %	542,482	376,046	166,436	69.3	30.7	468,230	365,825	102,405	77.7	22.3
<u>PRAIRIE PROVINCES</u>										
Vegetable products	7,606	5,577	2,229	70.7	29.3	9,225	7,454	1,769	80.8	19.2
Animal products	12,576	8,758	3,818	69.6	30.4	11,309	9,394	1,915	83.0	17.0
Textiles and textile products	4,875	1,517	3,558	27.0	73.0	4,685	1,493	3,192	31.9	68.1
Food and paper products	7,504	5,875	1,631	78.3	21.7	13,224	11,719	1,505	88.6	11.4
Iron and its products	30,327	26,518	3,809	87.4	12.6	11,565	11,247	318	97.3	2.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1,227	910	317	74.2	25.8	945	872	73	92.3	7.7
Non-metallic mineral products	4,250	3,590	660	84.5	15.5	3,009	2,805	204	93.2	6.8
Chemicals and allied products	5,475	2,800	675	80.6	19.4	2,652	2,397	255	90.4	9.6
Miscellaneous industries	539	532	207	61.6	38.4	957	776	181	81.1	18.9
TOTAL %	72,579	55,475	18,904	76.6	23.4	57,569	48,147	9,422	83.6	16.4
<u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u>										
Vegetable products	6,278	4,499	3,779	54.5	45.7	6,557	4,126	2,211	65.1	34.9
Animal products	6,681	5,276	1,405	79.0	21.0	5,292	4,253	1,059	80.0	20.0
Textiles and textile products	1,252	378	874	30.2	69.8	1,423	550	873	58.7	61.3
Food and paper products	24,475	20,617	3,858	84.2	15.8	28,788	27,316	1,472	94.9	5.1
Iron and its products	58,670	45,752	7,918	85.2	14.8	12,740	12,587	555	97.2	2.8
Non-ferrous metal products	6,219	5,058	1,161	81.0	19.0	3,845	3,722	121	96.9	3.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1,818	1,677	141	92.2	7.8	1,569	1,554	55	97.5	2.5
Chemicals and allied products	984	721	263	73.5	26.7	1,954	1,777	157	91.9	8.1
Miscellaneous industries	472	279	195	59.1	40.9	701	561	140	80.0	20.0
TOTAL %	103,849	84,237	19,612	81.1	18.9	62,447	56,026	6,421	89.7	10.3
<u>CANADA</u>										
Vegetable products	100,140	60,002	40,158	59.9	40.1	113,755	79,189	34,566	69.6	30.4
Animal products	70,040	48,589	21,651	69.1	30.9	82,151	62,029	20,102	75.5	24.5
Textiles and textile products	155,992	54,530	81,612	40.0	60.0	166,892	72,280	84,632	46.1	53.9
Food and paper products	150,565	121,564	28,999	80.7	19.3	179,987	158,123	21,864	87.9	12.1
Iron and its products	479,649	599,596	80,255	85.5	14.7	255,701	235,566	14,178	91.7	8.3
Non-ferrous metal products	121,834	84,452	37,582	69.3	30.7	75,450	69,272	2,374	91.8	8.2
Non-metallic mineral products	51,219	26,441	4,758	84.8	15.2	28,823	26,455	2,374	91.8	8.2
Chemicals and allied products	78,975	47,276	31,699	59.9	40.1	54,014	40,287	13,727	74.6	25.4
Miscellaneous industries	21,527	12,891	8,456	60.4	39.6	18,441	12,895	5,546	69.9	30.1
TOTAL %	1,189,559	854,611	334,928	71.8	28.2	961,178 ^{2/}	744,076 ^{2/}	217,102 ^{2/}	77.4	22.6

^{1/} The group figures do not add to the totals given for the Maritimes, certain data being included only in the totals to prevent disclosure of information for individual establishments. ^{2/} Includes a small number of persons employed in factories in the Northwest Territories. ^{3/} Not including electric light and power.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APRIL 1, 1944

+ + +

(Supplement to April 1, 1944, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



OTTAWA
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OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APR. 1, 1944.

(Supplement to the Apr. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

Dominion Statistician:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
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INTRODUCTION.

With the entry upon new and critical stages in the progress of the war, there develops a growing need for up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in industrial employment in Canada. Accordingly, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was instructed to undertake an enquiry at Apr. 1, 1944, into the number of females on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment, similar to the enquiries which had been made at Oct. 1 in 1942 and 1943.

As in the earlier surveys, there was, on the whole, an exceedingly satisfactory response to the request for statements showing the number of women and girls in recorded employment, evidence of a widespread recognition of the need for and the value of such data.

The statistics for Apr. 1 are particularly interesting for the reason that they depict the situation in the early spring, whereas the earlier surveys were made in the autumn. Information showing the monthly fluctuations of wage-earners is available from the Annual Census of Industry for the highly important manufacturing industries, but in the past, little material of the sort has been on record for the non-manufacturing classes, which under normal conditions provide work for approximately half of the total numbers employed by the co-operating employers. Obviously, data collected on this latest occasion, particularly under the abnormal conditions prevailing in the fifth year of war, cannot be accepted as presenting conclusive evidence of the seasonal changes which normally may occur between Oct. 1 and Apr. 1. However, they do provide some indication in this respect.

The Coverage of Industry.- For practical reasons, the monthly surveys of employment are limited in the main to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, in the following major industrial groups:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. A number of important industries are excluded from the monthly enquiries; in some cases this is because the unit of production is usually small, and in other cases, because the fluctuations in employment in the industry are not regarded as barometric. Following are the more important industries excluded:- agriculture, domestic and personal services, and professional services, such as governmental, health, educational, etc. In these industries (except agriculture), and in many of the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys, the proportions of female employees normally are relatively high, in some cases exceeding the ratios found among the industries for which current statistics are available. The general proportions given in this supplement are therefore possibly rather smaller than those which would be indicated in a census taken at the same date.

Summary Table, Showing the Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Main Industrial Groups, as at Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1945.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	April 1, 1944				October 1, 1945			
	Total	Men	Women	P.C.	Total	Men	Women	P.C.
(a) Provinces								
Maritime Provinces	137,839	114,837	22,952	85.3	149,390	124,891	23,499	84.2
Prince Edward Island	3,042	2,305	737	75.8	2,719	2,058	661	75.7
Nova Scotia	80,790	67,691	13,099	83.8	92,085	78,771	13,314	85.5
New Brunswick	54,007	44,891	9,116	83.1	53,586	44,062	9,524	82.2
Quebec	531,619	428,619	103,000	72.4	615,559	454,029	161,530	73.8
Ontario	775,492	538,436	237,056	69.6	790,857	552,376	238,481	69.8
Prairie Provinces	95,218	152,422	50,798	25.0	207,754	159,019	48,735	30.2
Manitoba	35,841	69,109	26,732	72.1	95,749	70,022	25,727	73.1
Saskatchewan	38,668	29,579	9,089	76.5	40,423	31,680	8,743	78.4
Alberta	68,709	53,734	14,975	78.2	71,882	57,517	14,365	79.1
British Columbia	176,154	140,383	35,771	79.7	187,781	148,101	39,680	79.4
CANADA	1,882,522	1,574,747	307,575	73.0	1,950,131	1,459,416	490,715	73.8
(b) Cities								
Montreal	305,291	200,694	104,597	65.7	307,491	206,214	101,277	67.1
Quebec	40,026	27,555	12,471	61.2	41,634	28,217	13,417	67.8
Toronto	289,182	160,333	108,849	59.6	287,287	159,534	107,903	59.6
Ottawa	24,762	14,840	9,922	40.1	25,390	16,082	10,308	39.1
Hamilton	59,899	40,457	19,442	67.5	60,459	41,398	19,061	68.5
Windsor	40,782	33,631	7,151	82.5	40,977	33,803	7,374	82.0
Winnipeg	64,280	41,459	22,821	64.5	63,156	41,025	22,131	65.0
Vancouver	90,854	65,152	25,802	71.6	95,271	67,795	27,476	72.7
(c) Industries								
Manufacturing	1,178,695	848,089	330,604	72.0	1,208,156	870,905	337,251	72.1
Durable Goods					684,157		330,531	80.9
Non-Durable Goods					505,382		204,597	40.4
Electric Light and Power					18,617		16,294	87.5
Logging	17,168	14,855	2,355	86.4	18,617	16,294	2,323	87.5
Mining	71,992	70,794	1,198	98.3	43,690	42,638	1,052	97.6
Communications	74,215	72,156	2,079	97.2	72,780	70,555	2,225	96.9
Transportation	28,178	12,690	15,488	45.0	28,432	13,472	14,960	47.4
Construction and Maintenance	147,919	135,678	12,241	91.7	151,598	139,420	12,169	92.0
Services	105,211	99,565	5,646	96.5	172,727	168,685	4,044	97.7
Trade	44,778	19,472	25,306	43.3	44,478	18,659	25,819	42.0
	168,614	86,194	82,420	51.1	165,426	83,188	80,238	50.9
LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,817,600	1,545,618	271,982	73.9	1,895,277	1,407,520	487,757	74.7
Finance	64,722	51,123	13,595	45.1	64,654	51,896	12,758	50.8
TOTAL LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,882,322	1,596,741	285,581	73.0	1,960,131	1,459,416	500,715	73.8

1/ This classification comprises the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and

THE SITUATION AT APR. 1, 1944.

The 15,218 firms furnishing returns in nine leading industrial groups at the beginning of April reported a staff of 1,882,322 persons, of whom 507,575 were females, and 1,374,747 were males, the former constituting 270 per thousand of both sexes. At Oct. 1, 1943, the establishments furnishing data had employed 510,715 women and 1,439,416 men, a total of 1,950,131. The proportion of females per thousand employees was then 262, while at Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio had been 235 per thousand.

In the period, Oct. 1, 1943, - Apr. 1, 1944, there have been some changes in the list of reporting employers, for which adjustment is made in the monthly index numbers. When allowance for this factor is made in the Oct. 1, 1943, figures, it is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly survey for Apr. 1, 1944, would have employed at Oct. 1, 1943, 511,692 females and 1,441,331 males, a total of 1,953,023, rather than that of 1,950,131 quoted in the preceding paragraph as having been employed by the firms furnishing data at Oct. 1, 1943. It therefore appears that there has been a reduction of 66,684, or 4.6 p.c. in the male employees, and of 4,117, or 0.8 p.c. in the number of women, the total number in recorded employment declining by 70,701, or 3.6 p.c. in the six months. The adjustment for the increased coverage in the various areas and industries is slight, affecting the percentage changes in the six months' comparison by exceedingly small fractions; the comparisons given in this supplement accordingly are based in the main upon the figures published in the bulletin "Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943."

The falling-off of 3.6 p.c. in the employment of persons of both sexes between Oct. 1 of last year and Apr. 1 of the present is mainly seasonal in character, industrial activity at the former date ordinarily being at its annual maximum, while Apr. 1 is usually the low point in the year. On the average, the decline in the general index during the winter months normally exceeds 10 p.c. The reduction between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, is therefore considerably below-average, according to peace-time standards. It is not possible to state whether the general curtailment ordinarily affects men or women employees to a relatively greater extent. Among the manufacturing industries, the number and the proportion of females is usually much higher in the autumn than in the spring; although this situation would not necessarily extend to the non-manufacturing industries, the fact that manufacturing provides work for a very large proportion of female employees in the industries covered, makes it quite likely that the 'all-industries' total of women workers normally is seasonally lower in the spring. Since the decline in the number of females in recorded employment between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, is very slight, amounting only to 0.8 p.c., there appears considerable statistical foundation for the widely-accepted belief that women are continuing to replace men in an increasingly large number of industries. This belief is supported by the fact that in 42 of the 73 industries and industrial divisions listed in Table 1, the proportion of female workers was higher at Apr. 1 than at Oct. 1; in four cases there was no general change in the ratio, while in the remaining 27 groups, the proportions at the later date were lower, due in some instances, to seasonal influences. In the nine main industrial divisions, women constituted 270 per thousand workers of both sexes at Apr. 1; this was an increase of 3.1 p.c. over the Oct. 1, 1943, ratio of 262 per thousand, and of 14.9 p.c. as compared with the Oct. 1, 1942, proportion of 235 per thousand.

This bulletin contains tables showing the sex distribution of workers in recorded employment in a considerable number of industries in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the eight leading cities, as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, together with text briefly commenting upon the more significant changes in the numbers and proportions. In response to many requests for information showing the pre-war sex and industrial distributions, the statistics of the Annual Census of Manufactures for 1939 have been arranged according to the industrial groupings used in compiling the current statistics of employment and payrolls, and are shown in Table 4, together with the averages of the monthly figures for 1939, and the latest data; information for the non-manufacturing

industries is not available except at the dates of the Decennial Censuses.

The chart on page 12 shows graphically the average proportions of females reported in manufacturing in the five economic areas, according to the Annual Census of Industry for 1939 and 1942, together with the proportions reported by the firms co-operating in the survey for Oct. 1, 1942 and 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944.

The statistics reported at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, are summarized the table on page 2. The women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions at the date under review aggregated 507,575, of whom 330,604 or 65.1 p.c. were engaged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1943, proportion had been 66 p.c., while the number then employed was greater by two p.c. On the other hand, the number of females reported in the non-manufacturing industries at Apr. 1 was somewhat larger than in the preceding survey, possibly partly due to wartime labour conditions; the rise in the proportions of women in many non-manufacturing classes is seasonal in character.

Within the manufacturing industries, the decline in the six months in the number of female employees in the non-durable goods division was greater than that in plants turning out durable manufactured goods. This situation results to a considerable extent from seasonal causes, with marked curtailment in food-processing; however, the higher earnings usually indicated, on the average, in the heavy manufacturing industries is no doubt a contributing factor, as is also the priority in labour supply accorded to various industries. It is also noteworthy that in most divisions, the percentage loss in employment as compared with Oct. 1 was considerably greater among males than among females; this fact was no doubt associated with the call-up of young, physically-fit men for military service.

The co-operating trading establishments reported 82,420 women, or 16.2 p.c. of the aggregate; the number of females was greater by 1.5 p.c. than the number estimated as having been employed at Oct. 1, 1943, by the same firms; their male employees increased by 2.4 p.c. The factor of seasonal adjustment in trade shows very little change between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1; the gain in workers of both sexes noted in the latest survey is probably due in part to the growing practice of employing part-time workers, possibly adolescents, in the case of the males. The number of women employed in finance comes next in descending order, 33,593 of the 64,722 employees of both sexes in such institutions being females, who showed an increase, both in number and percentage, as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. In services also, there was a gain in the number of female workers, whose proportion per thousand employees of both sexes was also slightly greater than it had been six months earlier. The women reported in the remaining industrial groups constituted relatively small proportions of the working forces, numbering 34,652, or only 6.8 p.c. of the total. This percentage was practically the same as at Oct. 1, 1943.

A brief review of the provincial distribution of the women in recorded employment shows that 32.1 p.c. of the total number reported at Apr. 1 belonged in Quebec, and 46.3 p.c. in Ontario, as compared with 31.6 p.c. in the former and 46.7 p.c. in the latter, six months earlier. The number in Quebec was rather higher, at 163,000, as compared with 161,310 at Oct. 1, 1943, but in Ontario the total was lower, standing at 235,056, or 1.4 p.c. less than in the preceding survey. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of women reported in British Columbia, where the loss amounted to 7.5 p.c., exceeding that of 5.8 p.c. indicated among the male employees in the same comparison. The greater decline among the former was largely seasonal in character, recorded mainly in the food-processing industries. There was a moderate reduction in the number of female employees reported in the Maritime Provinces, where their proportion was nevertheless higher, at 167 per thousand workers of both sexes, as compared with 158 per thousand at the beginning of October. In the Prairie Area, there was an increase in the number and the ratio of women in recorded employment.

As in earlier surveys, the number of women reported was higher in Toronto than in any other of the eight leading cities; 108,849 of the 269,182 employees on the staffs at Apr. 1 were women and girls, a proportion of 404 per thousand. This ratio, which coincided with that indicated at Oct. 1, 1943, was considerably above the provincial and the Dominion proportions. The females in the Toronto Metropolitan area constituted 21.4 p.c. of all those on the payrolls of the firms co-operating at the date under review; six months earlier, the percentage had been 21.1. In Montreal were reported 104,597 women, being 20.6 p.c. of the Dominion total. At Oct. 1, rather less than one-fifth of all women in recorded employment had been indicated by establishments in Montreal. The ratio per thousand employees of both sexes, at 329, had then been lower than that of 343 at Apr. 1. Although the number of male employees in Vancouver showed a falling-off from Oct. 1, there was a small increase in the number of women on the staffs of the reporting employers, whose female workers numbered 25,802, or 284 per thousand of both sexes; at Oct. 1, the proportion had been 273 per thousand. This city reported 5.1 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the date under review. In Quebec City and Windsor, the ratios of females on the staffs were lower than at Oct. 1 of last year, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg, the proportions were higher; the changes in all cases were slight.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

The sex distribution of workers in an important list of industries as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, is given in Table 1. This shows that the proportions of female employees in a number of cases were considerably changed, due partly to seasonal factors affecting the situation between the autumn and the spring. Thus in 27 industries, the ratios per thousand employees of both sexes were lower, in four they were unchanged, while in 42 instances the proportions were higher.

In logging, communications, transportation, services, trade and finance, the numbers of women workers reported at Apr. 1 were rather greater than six months earlier. In manufacturing, mining and construction, however, there was a falling-off in this comparison. It is interesting to note that, except in mining, the losses in these industries were relatively smaller than those shown in the number of male workers between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, so that in both manufacturing and construction the proportions of female employees were slightly higher at the latter date.

Manufacturing.—The number of women reported in manufacturing as a whole at Apr. 1 was lower by some two p.c. than at the date of the preceding survey, while the decline in the number of male employees approximated 2.7 p.c. To a considerable extent the losses in both cases are seasonal. A rather cursory study of the Annual Census of Industry data for several years indicates a considerable similarity in the percentage variation from the average shown by wage-earners of both sexes in the spring; in the autumn, however, the expansion in the number of females substantially exceeds that in the number of men, the greater gain in the former largely reflecting activity in food-processing. Thus in certain significant years for which an analysis was made, (viz., 1929, 1933, 1937, 1939, 1940 and 1941,) the falling-off in the spring from the annual average varied by between three and nine p.c. in the case of females, and similarly in the case of males. In these years, however, the expansion of employment in the autumn raised the number of females by proportions ranging from eight to 14 p.c. above the annual average; the number of male wage-earners increased by two to seven p.c. in the same comparison, or by approximately half as much. It should be noted that these proportions relate to wage-earners only, since the Census of Industry does not collect data showing the monthly fluctuations in the number of salaried employees. In the current surveys of employment and payrolls, on the other hand, employees of both categories are included. If the census material referred to salaried employees as well as wage-earners, the percentage variations would obviously be rather less than those mentioned above.

The greatest decline in the employment of female workers at Apr. 1, 1944, took place in fruit and vegetable canneries, there being a falling-off of over 7,100 in

the number then reported as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. In chemical factories, mainly engaged on war work, there was a reduction of almost 2,900 women, the percentage loss of 3.1 exceeding that of 3.6 p.c. indicated in the number of males in the six months. Iron and steel plants also employed fewer females, approximately 1,900 women having been released by the co-operating manufacturers between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944. In these industries, however, the percentage loss in the number of female employees was rather less than that in the number of males resulting in a very slight increase in the proportion of the former per thousand of both sexes. Most branches of iron and steel shared in the decrease in female workers, the exceptions being aircraft, firearms and shipyards, where there were moderate increases.

As is customary, textiles employed larger numbers of women workers than any other industrial group; the firms furnishing data at Apr. 1 reported 83,607 females, who made up 598 per thousand employees. This number was slightly greater than that of 81,812 at Oct. 1, but the ratio was then 600 per thousand employees of both sexes. The next largest group of women, numbering 78,369, belonged in the iron and steel industries, to which reference has already been made. Chemicals, employing 28,822 females, electrical apparatus, with 20,700, pulp and paper with 20,256, vegetable foods, with 18,261, and non-ferrous metals with 16,719, came next in order of numerical importance as employers of women. In the electrical apparatus, paper-using and non-ferrous metal industries, the proportions of females per thousand employees of both sexes were somewhat higher at Apr. 1 than at Oct. 1; the falling-off in the edible plant products group in this comparison is largely seasonal, a factor which may also have affected the situation in the paper-using industries.

The smallest ratios of women were reported in steel shipbuilding, pulp and paper, rough and dressed lumber and rolling mills, in all of which less than one-tenth of the personnel were females. The highest proportions were in clothing manufacturing, knitting mills and tobacco factories, where they ranged from 629 per thousand in the last-named and 678 in knitting mills, to 710 per thousand in the apparel group.

In addition to the comparisons given in Table 1 for the manufacturing industries as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, comparisons of the latest data with those of the Annual Census of Industry for 1939 appear in Table 4.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- In this important group of industries, the number of females reported at Apr. 1 showed an increase of some 3,500 or two p.c., while the ratio per thousand workers rose from almost 234 at Oct. 1 to 252 at the date under review. In logging, mining and trade, the proportions of females declined, but in the remaining industries they were higher.

The co-operating merchandising establishments reported 82,420 women on their staffs at the beginning of April, a number which exceeded their employees of six months earlier by about 1.5 p.c. The ratio at Oct. 1, 1943, had been slightly higher, at 491 per thousand, as compared with 488 per thousand at the latest date. There is no evidence in regard to the influence of seasonal factors upon the employment of workers of either sex at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1; the indexes of seasonal adjustment for employment as a whole in trade at those dates show little difference. In financial institutions were employed 33,593 women, or 6.6 p.c. of the all-industries' total. The number reported at Oct. 1 was 32,958. In the six months, the female employees increased by practically two p.c., but there was a decline of 2.4 p.c. in the number of men; the proportion of women per thousand employees advanced from 508 at Oct. 1, 1943, to 519 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Returns furnished by service establishments showed a staff of 26,306 females, who constituted 587 per thousand of both sexes; the number of women in these firms was greater by some 1.5 p.c. than at the date of the last survey of sex distribution, since when the number of men employed in these industries has fallen by about the same percentage. At Oct. 1, 1943, 580 per thousand employees were females.

The women reported in communications numbered 15,488, and in transportation, 241, as against totals of 14,960 and 12,168, respectively, six months earlier. Their proportions showed moderate increases in the same comparison. In logging, mining and construction, were employed only 6,923 women, or 1.4 p.c. of all those on the staffs of the firms co-operating at Apr. 1. There were slight reductions in the number and the percentage as compared with Oct. 1, but the changes were not significant.

WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Table 2 gives the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the Economic Areas at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943. The highest ratios of women workers were again shown in Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario, 276, 279 and 304 per thousand of the personnel of both sexes in those provinces, respectively, being males. These proportions were only slightly higher than those noted in the autumn of 1943. In Ontario, were situated 46.3 p.c. of all women in recorded employment at Apr. 1; the men in the province constituted 39.2 p.c. of the Dominion total. Firms in Quebec reported 32.1 p.c. of the females and 31.2 p.c. of the males, while British Columbia took third place in this comparison, seven p.c. of the women workers and 10.1 p.c. of the men on the staffs of all establishments co-operating at Apr. 1, 1944, being situated in that province. The lowest proportions of females were in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, the ratios per thousand employees ranging from 162 in Nova Scotia, to 218 in Alberta.

Of the total of 330,604 females indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, 284,903, or 86.2 p.c., belonged in Quebec and Ontario, the latter having 5.2 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. The concentration in the Central Provinces was rather greater than at Oct. 1, 1943, when 85.7 p.c. of all women in recorded employment in factories were situated in Quebec and Ontario, but the proportion was smaller than that of 88.4 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1942. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces as a unit, women constituted rather larger proportions of the total labour force reported in manufacturing at the date under review than had been the case six months previously. In the other three economic areas, however, the ratio of women per thousand employees was somewhat lower, while except in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, there was also a falling-off in the number of females reported in factories.

Maritime Provinces.- A decline of approximately 600 women, or 2.2 p.c. was indicated in this Area at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1 of last year, but the falling-off in the number of male employees was rather greater, so that the proportion of females per thousand employees showed a gain, rising from 158 at Oct. 1 to 167 at Apr. 1. In manufacturing, however, there was a larger loss among the women workers, whose numbers declined from 11,108 in the last report, to 10,336 at the date under review, or by 6.9 p.c.; their proportion of the total payroll fell to 174, from 181 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. Iron and steel and textile factories reported the greatest reductions in female members of the staffs. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the employment of women was at a rather lower level in communications and services, but that in trade and finance was slightly higher.

Quebec.- There was an increase in the proportion of women workers in the nine leading industrial groups in Quebec at Apr. 1, when 276 per thousand on the payroll were women or girls, as compared with 262 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest proportion was rather above the general average of 270 per thousand. In Quebec were situated 32.1 p.c. of all the women in recorded employment at the beginning of April; of those in manufacturing, the proportion was greater, 37 p.c. of the Dominion total belonging in that province.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, there was a gain of one p.c. in the number of females in recorded employment, accompanying a reduction in the number of males. The increase in women workers took place largely in the textile industries. Leather, rubber and electrical apparatus factories also added to their female personnel, while there were declines in vegetable foods, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal plants. The non-manufacturing industries showed general increases in the numbers and proportions of women workers, the gain in the number in trade being greatest. In all cases, however, the changes were moderate.

Ontario.- As at Apr. 1, 1943, the firms furnishing returns in Ontario at Apr. 1 reported a greater number and a higher proportion of female workers than was the case in any other province, 46.3 p.c. of the Dominion total at the latter date being situated in this province, where women formed 304 in each thousand persons employed by the co-operating establishments. The females numbered 235,056, a figure which was less by some 1.4 p.c. than that indicated six months earlier, when the proportion had been 302 per thousand of both sexes. Most of the falling-off at the date under review took place in the food-processing industries, and was accordingly seasonal in character. However, there was also a considerable reduction in iron and steel factories, which reported a lower proportion of female labour than had been the case at Oct. 1, 1943. Other branches of manufacturing showed increases in the number of women on their staffs, there being substantial gains in the paper-using, rubber, textile and electrical apparatus divisions. In the paper-using and the electrical apparatus divisions, the proportions of female workers were rather higher than they were six months earlier, but in the other two they were lower; changes in the products being turned out in certain rubber and textile plants contributed to this situation.

The service industries showed a slight reduction in the number of workers of both sexes at Apr. 1, when the proportion of females was much the same as at Oct. 1, 1943. In communications, trading and financial establishments, women were found in greater numbers than was the case in the preceding survey; in finance and communications, the proportions to the total staffs were also slightly higher than at the beginning of October.

Prairie Provinces.- The employment of women in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was at a higher level at Apr. 1 than at Oct. 1, in spite of declines shown in this comparison in the number of men in each of these provinces. There was accordingly a general rise in the proportion of women workers per thousand of both sexes. Just over 10 p.c. of the total number of females in recorded employment at the date under review belonged in the Prairie Area, in which were situated 11.1 p.c. of the male employees of the co-operating establishments.

There was an increase in the number and the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing at Apr. 1. The largest advances in this comparison took place in edible animal and iron and steel products. The various non-manufacturing groups also employed more female help, services and trading establishments showing the most noteworthy gain as compared with Oct. 1, 1943.

British Columbia.- The number of women reported by firms in British Columbia at Apr. 1 was 35,771; as compared with 38,690 at Oct. 1, there was a reduction of some 7.5 p.c., which exceeded the loss indicated in the same comparison in the number of males in recorded employment. The proportion of females per thousand employees was slightly lower at the date under review, standing at 203, as compared with 206 six months earlier.

As in most of the provinces, the greatest falling-off in the number of women in British Columbia took place in manufacturing, and particularly in the food-processing industries. There were also declines in the lumber division, while increases as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, were indicated in paper-using, textile and iron and steel plants. This was also the case in services and finance, while the number in trade was lower. The changes were comparatively slight.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE LEADING CITIES.

Firms in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, reported 61.3 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at the date under review. Their number showed an increase of approximately 1.3 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, a situation which is at variance with that generally reported in the Dominion; this is no doubt partly due to the fact that many of the food-processing plants, (which accounted for most of the decline indicated in women workers at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1) are situated in small centres or rural areas. Manufacturing in the eight leading cities provided work for 206,072 females, or 62.3 p.c. of the Dominion total for that industry at the beginning of April, when there was a slight increase

the number of women workers as compared with six months earlier. At Oct. 1, 1943, firms in the larger centres of population had employed slightly more than three-fifths of all females reported by manufacturers throughout the Dominion.

Montreal.- Recorded employment for men showed curtailment in Montreal at Apr. 1, there was an increase of 3.3 p.c. in the number of female workers as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. The proportion of the latter per thousand of both sexes rose from 329 in the last survey, to 343 at the date under review. The 104,597 women reported, constituted 64.2 p.c. of the provincial total, and 20.6 p.c. of the aggregate 507,575 in Canada as a whole.

Between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, there was an increase of some 2.5 p.c. in the number of females employed in manufacturing in Montreal. The largest gains were in textiles, electrical apparatus and iron and steel, while there was a falling-off in this comparison in certain other classes, notably chemical and non-ferrous metal plants. The various non-manufacturing industries showed increases in the numbers and the proportions of their women employees in the six months.

Quebec City.- There was a reduction in the number and proportion of women workers in Quebec at Apr. 1, when the 12,471 reported females formed 312 per thousand employees of both sexes; the Oct. 1 ratio had been 322. The decrease took place largely in textiles and chemicals, while the changes in other industries were slight. The total women in recorded employment in Quebec, 78.5 p.c. were found in manufacturing, a proportion which exceeded the average.

Toronto.- At the beginning of April, 108,849 women, or 21.4 p.c. of all those in recorded employment, were on the staffs of firms in Toronto, where they constituted 404 per thousand employees of both sexes. The ratio was higher than in any other of the cities for which data are segregated. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, the number of male workers showed a slight increase, in which the manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions shared.

The manufacturing establishments whose returns were received reported 72,862 women on their payrolls, a proportion of 379 per thousand employees, as compared with 312 at Oct. 1. The ratio in each case was higher than in any other city, being also above the provincial and Dominion averages. Iron and steel plants in Toronto indicated employment of 20,131 women, or 25.7 p.c. of all those reported in the industry throughout Canada at the date under review; the proportion of 308 per thousand workers substantially exceeded that in the iron and steel industries in any other centre. However, there was a slight falling-off in the number and the proportion of women in the group as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. In the textile industries were reported 1,686 women, or approximately half as many as in Montreal, where the proportion of female workers, at 578 per thousand, was also higher than that of 602 per thousand in Toronto. The next largest groups of women workers in the latter city were indicated by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, chemicals, paper-using products and vegetable foods. In all cases except chemicals, the numbers were greater than six months earlier. Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, services, trade and finance reported somewhat larger staffs of women.

Ottawa.- The proportion of female workers in recorded employment in Ottawa at Apr. 1 was higher than in any other city except Toronto; if statistics were available for the Civil Service at the same date, the proportion would no doubt be considerably greater than that of 401 per thousand indicated by the co-operating industrial employers. This ratio was slightly above that of 391 at Oct. 1, 1943. The reported females numbered 9,922, or two p.c. of the Dominion total, whereas the male employees constituted only 1.1 p.c. of the aggregate working force indicated at the date under review. The latest total for Ottawa was rather lower than that in the preceding survey. There were general but moderate declines in manufacturing, together with slight advances in the non-manufacturing industries.

Hamilton.- A further increase in the employment of females in Hamilton was indicated between Oct. 1, 1943 and Apr. 1, 1944, while the number of men declined. The firms reporting at the latter showed a staff of 19,442 women, or 325 per thousand employees of both sexes; the ratio at the time of the preceding survey was 315 per thousand. Manufacturers generally reported a small gain in their female workers,

mainly in textiles and electrical apparatus, while iron and steel plants employed fewer workers. Services and trade afforded slightly more employment to women and girls than at Oct. 1, 1943.

Windsor.- Women workers made up only 175 per thousand of workers of both sexes in Windsor at Apr. 1, the low ratio being due to the industrial distribution existing in that city; the number of females reported was 7,151. This was rather smaller than the total of 7,374 indicated six months earlier, when the proportion had also been slightly higher, at 180 per thousand. In manufacturing, the proportion declined from 163 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 156 at the date under review. Iron and steel plants showed some curtailment in the employment of women, while the changes in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase of some three p.c. in the women on the payrolls of the firms furnishing information in Winnipeg, where they numbered 22,821, or 355 per thousand employees of both sexes. This ratio was exceeded only by those in Toronto and Ottawa among the eight largest cities. At Oct. 1, 1943, 350 per thousand of the personnel had been females.

Only 46.8 p.c. of the total women reported in Winnipeg were engaged in manufacturing, a proportion much lower than that in most of the other centres for which data are segregated; on the other hand, 34.4 p.c. of the aggregate belonged in trade, where the percentage exceeded the average.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, there were increases in the employment of women in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods, and in trade and finance. Other industries showed only minor variations in this comparison.

Vancouver.- A further increase in the employment of women was indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of April, but the gain was much smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with a year earlier. The co-operating establishments reported 25,802 females, exceeding by 1.3 p.c. the number employed six months earlier. The ratio advanced from 273 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 284 at the date under review. Manufacturers showed a slight increase in the number and proportion of their female employees; standing at 12,576, these formed 215 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 202 per thousand in the preceding survey. The largest group of women workers in Vancouver belonged in the iron and steel industries, which accounted for 28.2 p.c. of the total number, an unusually high percentage. There was a seasonal falling-off in vegetable food factories. The changes in other industries were small.

Comparison of the Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded
Employment in Manufacturing at Apr. 1, 1944, with the Sex
Distribution Indicated in the Annual Census of Industry
for 1939.

The Bureau has had many enquiries for information regarding the changes which have taken place in the sex and industrial distribution of workers as a result of the war. In monthly index numbers of employment, there is on record a great deal of material respecting the pre-war industrial distribution among the manufacturing and the majority of the non-manufacturing divisions; until the enquiry of Oct. 1, 1942, however, no general data, apart from those of the Decennial Censuses, were available to show variations in the sex distribution. For the highly important group of manufacturing industries, however, the annual Census of Industry provides very complete information, all such establishments furnishing statistics for their male and female employees. Since the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in manufacturing as in other industries, are limited, in the main, to returns from firms employing 15 persons and over, the two sets of figures for the former group are not strictly comparable. However, sufficient comparability exists to give a good indication of the changes in the proportions of women employees in manufacturing since 1939. Accordingly, the Census figures have been arranged in Table 4 in the groupings used in compiling the monthly statistics which are also given for 1939, to show the relationship then existing between the Census and the annual averages of the current figures; the data for Apr. 1, 1944, represent

a larger coverage of industry than was the case in 1939. Students wishing to compare the latest statistics of employment with those for 1939 should base their comparisons on the published index numbers, which make allowance for changes in the sample.

The limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments ordinarily employing fifteen persons and over, results in some variation in the size of the sample in the different industries, as shown in a comparison of the 1939 figures reported to the Census and in the monthly surveys. As a result of these disparities, the comparisons of the two sets of data must be based mainly upon the proportions of male and female workers.

Pressure of work has not permitted a detailed study of the Census material to determine the effect of seasonal movements upon the sex distribution, but as already stated, there is no doubt that, normally, the number of female wage-earners is seasonally below-average in the early spring; that the numbers and the proportions of female workers between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, have in general shown relatively little change is largely due to the effect of the war upon the present labour market. The number of women reported in manufacturing at the latest date may be expected to increase substantially as the year progresses, for seasonal if for no other reasons.

On the whole, the firms furnishing monthly material on employment in 1939 employed 83.1 p.c. of the persons on the staffs of all manufacturing establishments reporting to the Annual Census of Industry for the same year. Under the influence of wartime conditions, as well as from normal growth in the coverage, this proportion has risen, having been 89.5 p.c. in 1942, the latest year for which Industrial Census data are now available. The sample is smallest in the lumber, vegetable food and miscellaneous manufactured goods industries, in which the units of production tend to be below the average; in the last two, the proportions of women are relatively high.

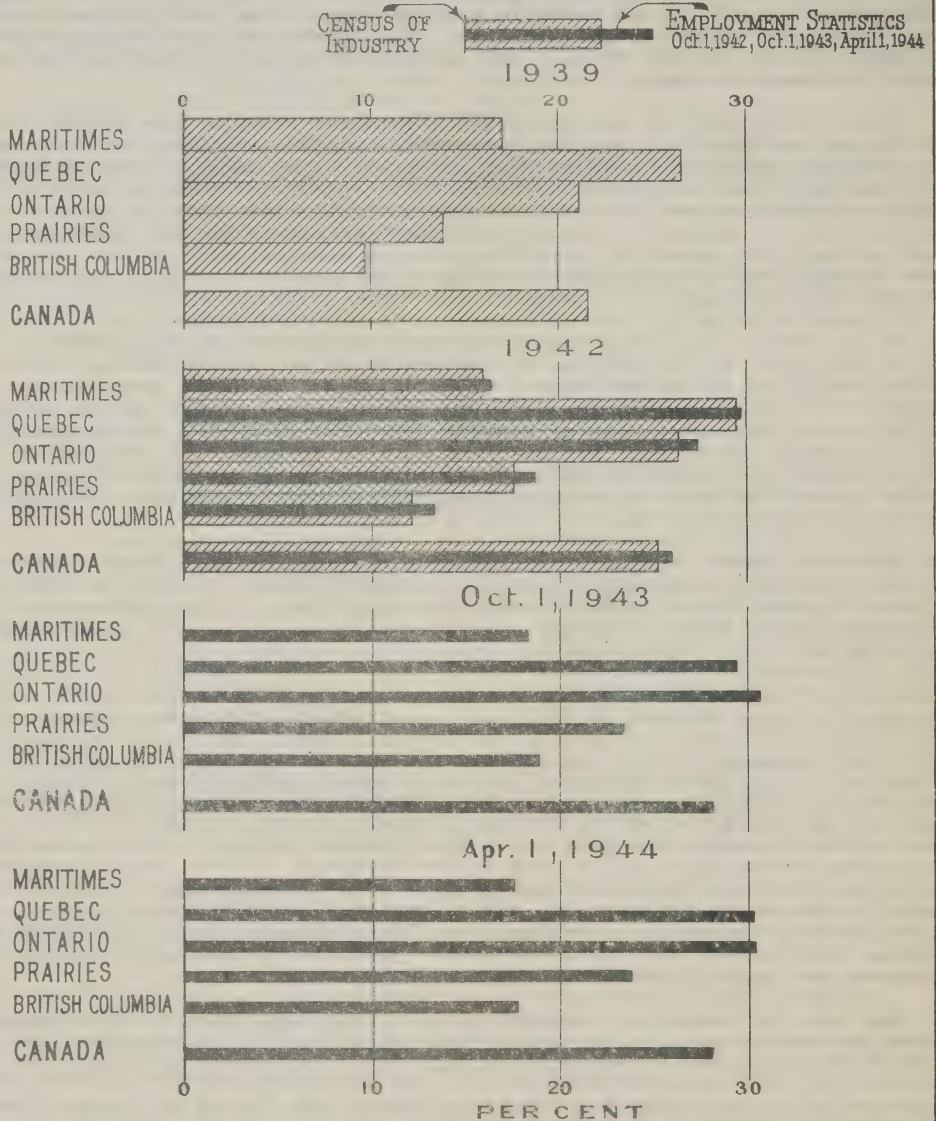
The table shows that in every industry listed, the employment of female workers has become a much more important factor than was the case in 1939, when the general proportion of women in manufacturing^{1/} was 211 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 280 at Apr. 1, 1944; this represents the substantial increase of 32.7 p.c. in the ratio.

Greater interest is probably attached to the growth in the number and proportion of women workers in the heavy manufacturing industries than to that taking place in any other division. In iron and steel, the ratio has risen from 53 per thousand in 1939, to 168 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. Most of the increase was in aircraft factories, in which women now form about 296 per thousand of the staff. In non-ferrous metals, the gain has been from 93 per thousand before the war had affected the situation to any extent, to 245 at the latest date; in electrical apparatus the proportion has advanced from 242 per thousand to 437, while in lumber the increase is from 41 per thousand, to 141. To a considerable extent, the growth in the number and proportion of women workers accompanies changes in the pre-war production, due to war-time demands; where possible, separate monthly returns are obtained from firms changing their production or adding to their lines, but it is not always possible to obtain a breakdown of employment and payrolls between the old and the new lines.

The textile industries reported particularly high proportions of women, 598 per thousand workers belonging to that sex at Apr. 1, as compared with 511, on the average, in 1939. The normally high ratio in tobacco factories has also

^{1/}Central electric stations have been included in the Census of Industry data for 1939, to which have also been added employees reported by the railways as engaged in maintenance-of-equipment work, included in manufacturing in the industrial classification used in compiling the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.

Proportion of Women per Hundred Employees of both Sexes reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures for the Five Economic Areas in 1939 and 1942 and Proportion of Women reported in the Current Survey of Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, Oct. 1, 1943 and April 1, 1944



NOTE:-- THE HATCHED BARS SHOW THE PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE WORKERS REPORTED TO THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE YEARS 1939 AND 1942. THE SOLID BARS FOR OCT. 1, 1942, IMPOSED UPON THE HATCHED BARS DEPICTING THE CENSUS DATA FOR 1942, AND THE SOLID BARS FOR OCT. 1, 1943, AND APR. 1, 1944, SHOW THE PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES REPORTED IN THE MONTHLY SURVEYS FOR THE INDICATED DATES.

been increased during the war. A very large advance in employment has taken place in chemicals, which at Apr. 1 reported 388 women per thousand employees, greatly exceeding the proportion of 237 indicated in 1939.

At the outbreak of war, 42.3 p.c. of all women engaged in manufacturing belonged in textile factories; at the date under review, only 25.3 p.c. of the total were reported therein. This percentage was not much greater than that of 23.7 p.c. in the iron and steel industries, which in 1939 had afforded employment to only five p.c. of the total as enumerated by the Annual Census of Industry. The electrical apparatus, paper-using, edible plant, non-ferrous metal and leather products divisions came next in descending order of numbers of female employees at Apr. 1; at the outbreak of war, the vegetable food industries had taken second place to textiles in the employment of women, paper-using, leather and iron and steel plants then coming next in descending order.

Table 5 shows the provincial distribution of the women engaged in manufacturing according to the Annual Census of 1939, and that indicated in the current survey for Apr. 1, 1944. In this table, the figures for central electric stations have been omitted from the data, while the Census data have been adjusted to include certain maintenance-of-equipment employees of the railways who are included in the manufacturing in the current surveys of employment and payrolls.

In Prince Edward Island, the proportion of female workers at Apr. 1, 1944, was below that reported to the 1939 Census, no doubt reflecting the exclusion of small bakeries and other small industries from the current statistics. Such small businesses normally employ large proportions of women. The slightly lower figure in Nova Scotia is probably due to the important growth which has taken place during the war in the heavy manufacturing industries in the province, requiring large proportions of males.

In all other provinces, the ratio of women per thousand employees was considerably higher at the date under review than it was in 1939. The proportion in Quebec then greatly exceeded that noted in any other province, mainly as a result of the concentration of the textile industry therein; the number of women has shown a substantial advance during the war, while the ratio has risen to 303 per thousand, from 266 per thousand in 1939. The growth in the latter comparison has been even more pronounced in Ontario, when the proportion of 212 per thousand in 1939 had grown to 304 at the beginning of April of the present year. Large increases in this comparison were also shown in the four western provinces.

The chart on page 12 depicts for the five economic areas the proportions of females per hundred employees of both sexes, as reported, on the average, by all manufacturers furnishing data to the Census of Industry for 1939 and 1942, and the proportions reported in the current surveys for Oct. 1, 1942, Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944. The census data are represented by the hatched bars, while the solid bars depict the proportions shown in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. For 1942, the percentages reported by the firms co-operating at Oct. 1 have been imposed, in the solid bars, upon the striped bars depicting the annual percentages of the Census of Manufactures; the lower part of the graph illustrates the situation reported by the manufacturing establishments co-operating in the current surveys for Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944.

The chart shows clearly the growth in the proportions of female workers in manufacturing generally which has taken place during the war. As would be expected, the proportions reported in all five Economic Areas at Oct. 1, 1942, were slightly greater than the 1942 average figures of the Census of Industry, due to the fact, already mentioned, that the employment of women ordinarily reaches its high level for the year in the autumn.

Table 1.-Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1945.

Industries	Apr. 1, 1944						Oct. 1, 1945					
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.
MANUFACTURING	1,178,635	848,089	330,544	72.0	28.0	1,208,156	870,905	337,251	72.1	27.9		
Animal products - edible	41,977	32,613	9,364	77.7	22.3	39,019	30,433	8,586	77.9	22.1		
Fur and products	3,051	1,879	1,172	62.0	38.0	2,377	1,343	1,034	57.0	43.0		
Leather and products	28,929	16,593	12,356	57.4	42.6	27,984	16,122	11,862	57.5	42.5		
Boots and shoes	17,445	9,595	7,850	55.0	45.0	16,767	9,345	7,422	55.7	44.3		
Lumber and products	62,129	35,378	8,751	85.3	14.7	66,957	37,240	9,417	85.9	14.1		
Rough and dressed lumber	32,020	29,152	2,868	91.0	9.0	37,297	34,041	3,256	91.3	8.7		
Furniture	11,294	9,420	1,874	83.4	16.6	9,551	8,054	1,497	84.5	15.5		
Other lumber products	18,815	14,806	4,009	78.7	21.3	19,029	15,185	4,844	76.5	23.5		
Plant products - edible	43,670	30,303	18,261	62.4	37.6	58,757	35,188	24,569	59.9	40.1		
Pulp and paper products	83,054	62,798	20,255	75.5	24.5	85,706	64,124	19,582	76.5	23.5		
Pulp and paper	35,576	32,732	2,844	92.0	8.0	37,467	34,553	2,914	92.2	7.8		
Paper products	16,814	9,193	7,421	55.3	44.7	16,226	9,229	6,997	56.9	43.1		
Printing and publishing	30,864	20,673	9,991	67.6	32.4	30,013	20,537	9,676	67.3	32.7		
Rubber products	20,119	13,633	6,456	68.0	32.0	16,703	10,694	6,009	65.2	34.8		
Textile products	189,732	56,175	83,607	40.2	59.8	155,992	54,380	81,612	40.0	60.0		
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,032	27,240	22,792	54.4	45.6	48,725	26,392	22,333	54.2	45.8		
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,017	12,441	10,576	54.1	45.9	22,769	12,285	10,484	53.9	46.1		
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,427	6,508	5,919	52.4	47.6	12,284	6,505	5,779	53.0	47.0		
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,304	6,471	4,353	57.2	42.8	10,497	5,935	4,562	56.5	43.5		
Hosiery and knit goods	22,916	7,532	15,554	32.2	67.8	21,635	7,031	14,602	32.5	67.5		
Garments and personal furnishings	50,105	14,508	35,599	29.0	71.0	49,151	15,855	33,296	28.4	71.6		
Other textile products	16,723	7,049	9,552	42.1	57.9	16,443	7,024	9,419	42.5	57.5		
Tobacco	11,537	4,293	7,234	37.1	62.9	10,441	3,476	6,965	33.2	66.8		
Beverages	12,481	9,958	2,523	79.3	20.7	13,139	10,444	2,745	79.2	20.8		
Chemicals and allied products	74,376	45,554	28,922	61.2	38.8	78,975	47,276	31,699	59.9	40.1		
Clay, glass and stone products	15,738	12,235	3,505	77.7	22.3	14,924	11,685	3,239	78.3	21.7		
Electric light and power	17,168	14,955	2,355	86.4	13.6	16,617	16,294	2,323	87.5	12.5		
Electrical apparatus	47,345	26,645	20,700	56.3	43.7	46,245	26,576	19,669	57.5	42.5		
Iron and steel products	466,541	388,172	78,369	83.2	16.8	479,549	399,396	80,253	83.5	16.5		
Crude, rolled and forged products	53,894	30,713	8,181	90.8	9.2	55,960	31,778	4,082	88.5	11.5		
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25,641	19,810	4,031	85.1	14.9	26,589	21,294	4,285	85.2	14.8		
Agricultural implements	11,149	8,200	1,849	85.5	14.5	10,740	8,070	2,670	80.7	19.3		
Land vehicles and aircraft	197,305	161,958	35,347	82.1	17.9	189,523	155,655	33,868	82.1	17.9		
Automobiles and parts	43,167	37,828	5,339	87.6	12.4	44,179	37,875	6,304	85.7	14.3		
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	70.4	29.6	-	-	-	70.0	30.0		
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	78,989	72,909	6,080	92.3	7.7	87,768	82,026	5,742	93.5	6.5		
Heating appliances	5,247	4,716	531	89.9	10.1	5,635	5,004	631	88.8	11.2		
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,877	16,785	2,094	88.9	11.1	20,458	18,065	2,393	88.4	11.6		
Foundry and machine shop products	13,474	11,579	1,895	85.9	14.1	15,259	11,068	2,191	85.5	14.5		
Firearms	-	-	-	64.4	35.6	-	-	-	65.8	34.2		
Other iron and steel products	83,765	60,504	23,261	72.2	27.8	90,750	65,848	24,902	72.6	27.4		
Non-ferrous metal products	69,205	51,495	16,710	75.5	24.5	76,591	57,876	17,715	76.8	23.2		
Non-metallic mineral products	16,056	14,454	1,602	90.0	10.0	16,595	14,776	1,819	90.1	9.9		
Miscellaneous	21,605	13,028	8,577	60.3	39.7	21,327	15,991	5,336	60.4	39.6		
LOGGING	71,932	70,794	1,138	98.3	1.7	43,690	42,831	859	97.6	2.4		
MINING	74,215	72,156	2,079	97.2	2.8	72,780	70,555	2,225	96.9	3.1		
Coal	27,266	26,975	293	98.9	1.1	25,805	25,459	346	98.7	1.3		
Metallic ores	36,512	35,461	1,051	97.2	2.8	35,867	34,598	1,269	97.0	3.0		
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,437	9,682	755	92.3	7.7	11,508	10,498	1,010	92.9	7.1		
COMMUNICATIONS	28,178	12,890	15,488	45.0	55.0	28,432	15,472	14,960	47.4	52.6		
Telegraphs	7,410	5,223	2,187	70.5	29.5	7,642	5,735	1,907	75.0	25.0		
Telephones	20,768	7,667	15,501	36.0	64.0	20,790	7,737	13,053	37.2	62.8		
TRANSPORTATION	147,919	135,873	12,241	91.7	8.3	151,598	139,420	12,178	92.0	8.0		
Street railways, cartage and storage	44,103	39,254	4,849	89.0	11.0	42,715	38,587	4,128	89.9	10.1		
Steam railways	35,859	77,031	6,828	92.1	7.9	34,619	77,595	6,954	91.8	8.2		
Shipping and stevedoring	20,157	19,593	764	98.2	1.8	24,554	23,443	1,111	96.3	3.7		
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	103,211	99,565	5,646	96.5	3.5	172,727	168,893	4,044	97.7	2.3		
Building	36,240	34,136	2,104	94.2	5.8	35,829	33,258	2,571	96.2	3.8		
Highway	31,491	30,166	1,325	95.3	4.7	66,925	66,425	1,402	97.9	2.1		
Railway	35,480	35,265	217	99.4	0.6	42,273	42,022	251	99.4	0.6		
SERVICES	44,778	18,472	26,306	41.3	58.7	44,478	18,669	25,809	42.0	58.0		
Hotels and restaurants	28,139	12,366	15,353	45.8	54.2	28,596	13,186	15,230	46.4	53.6		
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,579	5,906	10,975	35.3	64.7	16,082	5,493	10,589	34.2	65.8		
TRADE	168,614	86,194	82,420	51.1	48.9	165,428	85,188	80,239	50.9	49.1		
Retail	126,889	56,822	70,067	44.7	55.3	122,905	54,475	68,430	44.5	55.5		
Wholesale	41,925	29,572	12,353	70.5	29.5	40,521	28,713	11,808	70.9	29.1		
FINANCIAL INDUSTRIES	1,817,600	1,543,613	473,987	73.9	26.1	1,885,277	1,407,820	477,757	74.7	25.3		
BANKS	64,722	31,129	33,593	48.1	51.9	64,654	31,896	32,758	49.2	50.8		
Banks and trust companies	37,690	16,251	21,439	43.1	56.9	37,682	16,481	21,191	43.9	56.1		
Brokerage and stock market	1,680	960	720	57.1	42.9	1,544	915	629	59.3	40.7		
Insurance	25,552	13,918	11,634	54.9	45.1	25,648	14,499	11,149	56.5	43.5		
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,952,522	1,374,747	507,675	75.0	25.0	1,950,131	1,439,416	510,715	73.9	26.1		

Table 2.-Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1945.

Areas and Industries	Apr. 1, 1944						Oct. 1, 1945					
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	
Maritime - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	59,588	49,052	10,536	82.6	17.4		60,708	49,698	11,008	81.9	18.1	
Provinces												
Animal products	5,684	2,909	755	79.4	20.6		5,685	2,826	759	76.7	23.3	
Plant products	5,547	1,794	1,751	50.6	49.4		5,433	1,775	1,658	51.7	48.3	
Textiles	4,141	1,754	2,387	42.4	57.6		4,093	1,491	2,602	56.4	43.6	
Iron and steel	52,694	29,457	5,257	90.1	9.9		55,682	50,028	5,654	89.2	10.8	
Communications	2,415	1,243	47.7	52.5			2,707	1,297	1,410	47.9	52.1	
Services	2,598	802	1,796	50.9	49.1		2,595	784	1,811	50.2	49.8	
Trade	10,982	5,045	5,939	46.9	53.1		10,534	4,873	5,661	44.4	55.6	
Eight Leading Industries	154,194	115,081	21,105	84.5	15.7		144,730	123,059	21,671	85.0	15.0	
Finance	5,645	1,796	1,849	49.5	50.7		5,660	1,832	1,828	50.1	49.9	
Maritimes - All Industries	157,859	114,887	22,952	85.5	14.7		149,890	124,891	25,499	84.2	15.8	
Quebec - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	406,710	284,484	122,226	69.9	30.1		417,638	295,925	121,713	70.9	29.1	
Leather products	15,610	8,565	7,045	54.9	45.1		15,157	8,504	6,653	54.8	45.2	
Plant products - edible	9,715	6,555	5,188	67.2	32.8		9,662	6,495	5,169	65.8	34.2	
Rubber products	4,859	5,150	1,709	64.8	35.2		4,094	2,437	1,657	59.5	40.5	
Textile products	74,970	50,828	44,142	41.1	58.9		72,463	29,875	42,590	41.2	58.8	
Tobacco	9,551	3,353	6,018	55.8	44.2		9,911	2,802	6,109	51.4	48.6	
Chemicals and allied products	42,258	25,444	16,814	60.2	39.8		43,149	25,555	17,616	59.2	40.8	
Electrical apparatus	15,812	8,601	7,211	54.4	45.6		15,128	8,096	7,030	55.5	44.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	27,650	20,823	6,827	75.5	24.7		35,026	27,145	7,885	77.5	22.5	
Communications	7,128	5,427	5,701	48.1	51.9		6,997	5,681	5,516	52.6	47.4	
Services	12,971	6,322	6,649	48.7	51.3		13,058	6,515	6,545	49.9	50.1	
Trade	41,087	25,651	17,416	57.6	42.4		59,982	22,477	16,485	57.7	42.3	
Eight Leading Industries	575,965	419,146	154,819	73.0	27.0		597,546	444,225	153,523	74.5	25.7	
Finance	17,654	9,473	8,181	55.7	44.3		17,795	9,806	7,987	55.1	44.9	
Quebec - All Industries	591,619	428,619	165,000	72.4	27.6		615,539	454,029	161,510	75.2	24.8	
Ontario - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	538,464	375,787	162,677	69.8	30.2		549,303	381,844	167,459	69.5	30.5	
Leather products	11,555	7,100	4,453	61.4	38.6		11,188	6,951	4,217	62.2	37.8	
Plant products - edible	25,587	15,484	10,105	60.5	39.5		32,796	18,928	13,868	57.7	42.3	
Pulp and paper	56,002	24,900	11,102	69.2	30.8		55,991	25,099	10,892	69.7	30.3	
Rubber products	15,242	10,525	4,719	69.0	31.0		12,590	8,445	4,145	67.1	32.9	
Textile products	54,600	22,076	52,524	40.4	59.6		53,509	21,321	31,988	40.0	60.0	
Clay, glass and stone	8,555	6,405	2,152	74.8	25.2		7,640	5,803	1,837	76.0	24.0	
Electrical apparatus	50,084	17,114	12,950	56.9	43.1		29,565	17,549	12,016	59.4	40.6	
Iron and steel	225,273	176,513	46,760	79.1	20.9		225,818	176,917	48,901	78.5	21.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	54,207	25,205	9,002	73.7	26.3		54,100	25,296	8,804	74.2	25.8	
Miscellaneous manufactured products	15,099	8,729	6,370	57.8	42.2		14,877	8,714	6,165	58.6	41.4	
Communications	10,340	4,560	5,980	42.2	57.8		10,190	4,454	5,736	45.3	54.7	
Services	17,288	6,770	10,498	38.2	61.8		17,446	6,556	10,530	39.3	60.7	
Trade	85,411	51,895	55,516	46.8	53.2		83,485	30,770	52,715	46.5	53.5	
Eight Leading Industries	743,730	525,070	218,720	70.6	29.4		751,052	539,659	222,413	70.3	29.7	
Finance	29,702	15,566	16,356	45.0	55.0		29,805	13,757	16,068	46.1	53.9	
Ontario - All Industries	773,492	538,456	235,056	69.6	30.4		790,857	552,376	238,481	69.3	30.7	
Prairie - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	77,327	58,952	18,375	76.2	23.8		75,085	57,791	17,294	77.0	23.0	
Provinces												
Animal products - edible	14,214	10,351	3,865	72.8	27.2		11,524	8,191	3,153	72.5	27.5	
Plant products - edible	5,479	3,598	1,881	65.7	34.3		6,524	4,255	2,071	67.5	32.5	
Pulp and paper	5,977	2,745	1,232	69.0	31.0		3,990	2,792	1,198	70.0	30.0	
Textile products	4,651	1,054	5,577	22.8	77.2		4,875	1,517	5,558	27.0	73.0	
Chemicals and allied products	3,518	2,787	751	79.2	20.8		3,475	2,800	875	80.6	19.4	
Iron and steel	29,687	25,680	4,087	86.4	13.6		30,327	26,518	5,809	87.4	12.6	
Communications	4,492	2,582	2,150	52.6	47.4		4,672	2,558	2,114	54.2	45.8	
Services	6,940	2,681	4,359	37.2	62.8		6,443	2,656	5,907	39.4	60.6	
Trade	35,964	17,522	16,442	51.6	48.4		35,547	17,548	15,999	52.5	47.7	
Eight Leading Industries	195,586	147,746	45,840	78.5	21.5		198,242	154,441	45,801	77.9	22.1	
Finance	9,682	4,676	4,966	48.5	51.5		9,512	4,558	4,854	49.0	51.0	
Prairies - All Industries	203,218	152,422	50,796	75.0	25.0		207,754	159,019	49,755	76.5	23.5	
British Columbia - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	96,804	79,814	16,980	82.4	17.6		105,424	85,647	19,777	81.2	18.8	
Animal products - edible	4,241	3,481	1,760	82.1	17.9		6,258	5,027	1,231	80.3	19.7	
Plant products - edible	4,244	2,906	1,558	68.5	31.5		7,572	5,653	5,653	50.7	49.3	
Lumber products	16,905	14,811	2,094	87.6	12.4		17,405	15,056	2,569	86.4	13.6	
Pulp and paper	7,260	5,726	1,534	78.9	21.1		7,070	5,581	1,489	78.8	21.2	
Textiles	1,440	455	977	32.2	67.8		1,252	378	874	50.2	49.8	
Iron and steel	50,126	41,989	8,137	83.8	16.2		53,670	45,752	7,918	85.2	14.8	
Services	5,011	1,997	5,014	39.9	60.1		4,958	2,048	2,888	41.6	58.4	
Trade	17,190	8,065	9,107	47.0	53.0		16,898	7,720	9,178	45.7	54.3	
Eight Leading Industries	172,065	158,565	33,500	90.5	9.5		183,707	147,238	36,469	80.1	19.9	
Finance	4,089	1,818	2,271	44.5	55.5		4,084	1,855	2,221	45.6	54.4	
B.C. - All Industries	176,154	140,385	35,771	79.7	20.3		187,791	149,101	38,690	79.4	20.6	

The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

Table 3. - Non Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at April 1, 1944 and October 1, 1943.

Cities and Industries		April 1, 1944					October 1, 1943				
		Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	227,685	152,029	75,657	66.8	33.2	229,699	155,890	73,809	67.9	32.1
	Leather Products	8,633	4,576	4,057	53.0	47.0	8,542	4,465	4,077	52.3	47.7
	Pulp & Paper (chiefly printing)	9,719	6,450	3,269	66.4	33.6	9,245	6,273	2,972	67.9	32.1
	Textiles	34,933	11,241	23,692	32.2	67.8	32,549	10,660	21,889	32.8	67.2
	Tobacco	6,841	2,247	4,594	32.8	67.2	6,598	1,936	4,662	29.3	70.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	11,090	6,089	5,001	54.9	45.1	11,169	5,843	5,326	52.3	47.7
	Electrical Apparatus	15,419	8,254	7,165	53.5	46.5	14,721	7,737	6,984	52.6	47.4
	Iron and Steel	93,860	79,764	14,096	85.0	15.0	96,899	82,969	13,910	85.6	14.4
	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	11,739	6,425	5,314	54.7	45.3	16,503	10,602	5,901	64.2	35.8
	Communications	3,484	1,418	2,066	40.7	59.3	3,373	1,397	1,976	41.4	58.6
	Services	9,870	4,753	5,117	48.2	51.8	9,259	4,698	4,661	49.7	50.3
	Trade	32,984	18,451	14,533	55.9	44.1	31,328	17,655	13,673	56.4	43.6
	Finance	12,794	6,473	6,321	50.6	49.4	12,831	6,664	6,167	51.9	48.1
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	305,291	200,694	104,597	65.7	34.3	307,491	206,214	101,277	67.1	32.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	30,799	21,015	9,784	68.2	31.8	32,110	21,328	10,782	66.4	33.6
	Leather Products	2,877	1,825	1,052	63.4	36.6	2,797	1,794	1,003	64.1	35.9
	Textiles	1,958	352	1,606	18.0	82.0	2,464	444	2,020	18.0	82.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	10,053	4,584	5,469	45.6	54.4	10,928	4,770	6,158	43.6	56.4
	Services	1,347	520	727	45.0	55.0	1,324	599	725	45.2	54.8
	Trade	3,362	2,065	1,297	61.4	38.6	3,210	1,967	1,243	61.3	38.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	40,026	27,555	12,471	68.8	31.2	41,634	28,217	13,417	67.8	32.2
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	192,149	119,287	72,862	62.1	37.9	191,077	118,341	72,736	61.9	38.1
	Plant Products, edible	12,085	6,337	5,749	52.4	47.6	11,484	6,209	5,275	54.1	45.9
	Pulp and Paper	15,959	9,875	6,084	61.9	38.1	15,408	9,443	5,965	61.3	38.7
	Textiles	19,410	7,724	11,686	39.8	60.2	19,287	7,492	11,795	39.8	60.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	12,869	6,340	6,529	49.3	50.7	15,294	6,944	8,350	45.4	54.6
	Electrical Apparatus	14,769	7,771	6,998	52.6	47.4	14,450	8,010	6,440	55.4	44.6
	Iron and Steel	65,308	45,177	20,131	69.2	30.8	64,840	44,340	20,300	68.6	31.4
	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	13,962	9,993	3,969	71.5	28.5	14,263	10,367	3,906	72.6	27.4
	Communications	3,155	1,315	1,840	41.7	58.3	3,040	1,285	1,755	42.3	57.7
	Services	9,366	5,611	5,775	38.6	61.5	9,026	5,322	5,604	39.0	61.0
	Trade	35,713	16,984	18,729	47.6	52.4	34,656	16,029	18,607	46.3	53.7
	Finance	13,926	6,272	7,654	45.0	55.0	13,962	6,461	7,501	46.3	53.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	269,182	160,333	108,849	59.6	40.4	267,237	169,334	107,903	59.6	40.4
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	11,266	9,064	3,202	71.6	28.4	12,239	8,678	3,621	70.6	29.4
	Pulp and Paper	3,221	2,042	1,179	63.4	36.6	3,260	2,040	1,220	62.6	37.4
	Iron and Steel	3,339	2,687	652	80.5	19.5	3,923	3,038	891	77.3	22.7
	Services	2,194	893	1,301	40.7	59.3	2,269	901	1,368	39.7	60.3
	Trade	4,632	2,123	2,509	45.8	54.2	4,419	2,005	2,413	45.3	54.7
	Finance	3,464	1,076	2,388	31.1	68.9	3,459	1,077	2,382	31.1	68.9
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	24,762	14,840	9,922	59.9	40.1	26,390	16,082	10,308	60.9	39.1
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	50,881	35,262	15,619	69.3	30.7	51,137	35,697	15,440	69.8	30.2
	Textiles	6,785	2,109	4,676	31.1	68.9	6,436	2,042	4,394	31.7	68.3
	Electrical Apparatus	6,756	3,744	3,012	55.4	44.6	6,573	3,907	2,666	59.4	40.6
	Iron and Steel	26,510	22,094	4,416	83.3	16.7	27,622	22,869	4,953	82.0	18.0
	Services	1,003	358	645	35.7	64.3	913	296	615	32.6	67.4
	Trade	4,337	1,956	2,381	45.1	54.9	3,997	1,787	2,210	44.7	55.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	59,699	40,457	19,442	67.6	32.4	60,459	41,398	19,061	68.5	31.5
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	36,477	30,785	5,692	84.4	15.6	36,622	30,677	5,945	83.7	16.3
	Chemicals	1,706	954	772	54.7	45.3	1,654	890	744	54.5	45.5
	Iron and Steel	31,056	27,601	3,457	88.9	11.1	30,655	27,145	3,507	88.6	11.4
	Services	490	207	283	42.2	57.8	497	215	282	43.3	56.7
	Trade	1,461	810	651	55.4	44.6	1,411	798	613	55.8	44.2
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	40,782	33,631	7,151	82.5	17.5	40,977	33,603	7,374	82.0	18.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	37,699	27,019	10,680	71.7	28.3	36,356	26,109	10,247	71.8	28.2
	Animal Products, edible	5,438	4,113	1,325	75.6	24.4	4,294	3,254	1,040	75.8	24.2
	Plant Products, edible	2,703	1,637	1,066	60.6	39.4	2,984	1,884	1,100	65.1	34.9
	Pulp and Paper	2,343	1,508	835	64.4	35.6	2,309	1,609	800	65.4	34.6
	Textiles	3,792	907	2,885	23.9	76.1	4,097	1,180	2,907	28.9	71.1
	Iron and Steel	14,639	12,497	2,142	84.1	15.9	14,710	12,355	2,355	84.1	15.9
	Communications	1,172	604	568	51.5	48.5	1,223	637	586	52.1	47.9
	Services	2,422	1,032	1,390	42.6	57.4	2,224	844	1,380	37.9	62.1
	Trade	14,924	7,063	7,861	47.3	52.7	14,819	7,133	7,686	49.1	50.9
	Finance	5,506	1,704	3,802	48.6	51.4	5,440	1,692	3,748	49.2	50.8
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	64,280	41,459	22,821	64.5	35.5	63,156	41,025	22,131	65.0	35.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	58,490	45,914	12,576	78.5	21.5	50,852	43,552	12,300	79.8	20.2
	Plant Products, edible	2,571	1,680	891	65.3	34.7	2,789	1,649	1,120	59.6	40.4
	Iron and Steel	39,975	32,685	7,288	81.8	18.2	42,410	35,495	6,915	83.7	16.3
	Communications	2,486	577	1,909	23.2	76.8	2,596	614	1,982	23.7	76.3
	Services	5,600	1,417	4,183	39.4	60.6	5,648	544	2,104	42.3	57.7
	Trade	15,577	6,504	7,073	47.1	52.9	12,875	5,768	7,107	44.8	55.2
	Finance	2,413	1,053	1,360	43.6	56.4	2,424	1,096	1,328	45.2	54.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries (including Finance)	90,954	65,152	25,802	71.6	28.4	95,271	67,735	25,478	72.7	27.3

Table 4. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Apr. 1, 1944, with Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

Current Surveys of Employment										Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939		
Statistics as at Apr. 1, 1944										Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939		
Industries	Number of Employees			Proportion of			Averages of Data Reported Monthly in 1939			Annual Averages		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	P.C.	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,178,693	848,089	330,604	72.0	28.0		574,602	391,507	146,081	78.9	21.1	
Animal products - edible	41,977	32,618	9,359	77.7	22.3		26,964	37,877	33,495	88.4	11.6	
Fur and products	3,051	1,879	1,152	62.0	38.0		2,279	4,604	3,065	66.5	33.5	
Leather and products	28,929	16,933	12,356	57.4	42.6		23,559	26,859	18,244	67.9	32.1	
Books and shoes	17,445	9,595	7,851	55.0	45.0		15,623	17,504	10,960	62.6	37.4	
Lumber and its products	62,129	53,378	8,751	85.9	14.1		44,551	64,532	61,692	94.8	5.2	
Rough and dressed lumber	32,020	29,152	2,868	91.0	9.0		25,199	39,900	38,900	97.5	2.5	
Furniture	11,294	9,420	1,874	83.4	16.6		7,234	10,572	9,888	93.5	6.5	
Other lumber products	18,816	14,806	4,009	78.7	21.3		11,918	15,221	11,904	78.2	21.8	
Plant products - edible	48,570	30,509	18,261	62.4	37.6		37,583	61,798	44,941	72.7	27.3	
Pulp and paper products	83,054	62,798	20,256	75.6	24.4		67,076	80,430	67,041	83.3	16.7	
Pulp and paper	35,576	32,732	2,844	92.0	8.0		28,894	32,016	29,862	93.3	6.7	
Paper products	16,834	9,193	7,641	55.3	44.7		10,609	13,048	7,741	59.3	40.7	
Printing and publishing	20,864	20,873	9,931	67.6	32.4		27,574	37,570	29,538	78.6	21.4	
Rubber products	20,119	18,883	5,436	68.0	32.0		15,546	14,190	9,367	66.0	34.0	
Textile products	139,782	56,175	83,607	40.2	59.8		105,616	121,040	59,148	48.8	51.2	
Thread, yarn and cloth	23,017	12,441	22,792	54.4	45.6		39,510	57,549	23,590	41.1	58.9	
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,427	6,508	5,919	52.4	47.6		8,250	8,221	5,337	64.8	35.2	
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,304	6,471	4,833	57.2	42.8		8,602	8,645	5,337	61.4	38.6	
Hosiery and knit goods	22,916	7,382	15,534	32.2	67.8		20,104	21,512	8,451	39.6	60.4	
Garments and personal furnishings	50,105	14,506	35,599	29.0	71.0		34,850	47,533	17,691	37.4	62.6	
Other textile products	16,729	7,049	9,682	43.1	56.9		15,041	15,041	9,456	62.7	37.3	
Tobacco	11,587	4,953	6,634	42.7	57.3		9,450	10,794	5,309	49.0	51.0	
Beverages	12,481	9,958	2,523	79.8	20.2		9,193	12,635	11,640	91.7	8.3	
Chemicals	74,376	45,554	28,822	61.2	38.8		18,873	22,595	17,249	76.5	23.5	
Clay, glass and stone products	15,738	12,253	3,505	77.7	22.3		9,955	12,260	11,294	92.9	7.1	
Electric light and power	17,168	14,933	2,235	86.4	13.6		16,819	18,543	17,288	93.3	6.7	
Electrical apparatus	47,545	28,645	20,700	56.3	43.7		17,674	30,281	15,351	50.7	49.3	
Iron and steel products	466,541	398,172	78,369	85.2	14.8		127,738	185,936	122,151	65.8	34.2	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,841	19,810	4,031	83.1	16.9		12,240	12,248	11,241	91.8	8.2	
Agricultural implements	11,449	9,200	1,949	82.5	17.5		4,753	5,906	2,755	46.4	53.6	
Land vehicles and aircraft	187,505	181,958	55,347	82.1	17.9		54,074	55,950	54,015	96.5	3.5	
Automobiles and parts	45,167	37,828	5,339	84.5	15.5		19,032	22,546	20,878	92.6	7.4	
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	70.4	29.6		-	-	-	97.0	3.0	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	76,999	72,903	6,080	92.3	7.7		2,554	3,491	5,445	15.5	84.5	
Heating appliances	5,247	4,718	531	89.3	10.7		4,140	5,029	4,769	95.0	5.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	68,205	53,486	16,719	75.5	24.5		24,878	24,800	22,040	90.7	9.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	16,056	16,454	1,602	90.0	10.0		12,547	10,766	10,164	94.4	5.6	
Miscellaneous	21,905	15,038	8,577	80.5	19.5		6,980	12,280	9,109	74.2	25.8	

Table 5. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing^{2/} by Provinces, at Apr. 1, 1944,
as Compared with the Sex Distribution Indicated in the Annual Census of Industry for 1939.

Province	Distribution at Apr. 1, 1944, as Reported by the Manufacturers Co-operating in the Current Surveys					Distribution in 1939, as Reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures ^{1/}				
	No. of Employees		Proportion of			No. of Employees		Proportion of		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
Maritimes	58,314	48,100	10,214	32.5	17.5	34,677	28,790	5,887	83.0	17.0
Prince Edward Island	911	742	169	81.4	18.6	1,164	864	300	74.2	25.8
Nova Scotia	36,399	30,260	6,139	83.1	16.9	18,085	14,985	3,100	82.9	17.1
New Brunswick	21,004	17,098	3,906	81.4	18.6	15,428	12,941	2,487	83.9	16.1
Quebec	401,159	279,560	121,599	69.7	30.3	223,500	164,158	59,342	73.4	26.6
Ontario	532,074	370,425	161,649	69.6	30.4	323,565	255,094	68,471	78.8	21.2
Prairies	74,726	56,751	17,975	75.9	24.1	47,104	40,573	6,531	86.1	13.9
Manitoba	42,382	31,491	10,891	74.3	25.7	25,700	21,311	4,389	82.9	17.1
Saskatchewan	10,855	8,621	2,234	79.4	20.6	7,879	7,270	609	92.3	7.7
Alberta	21,489	16,639	4,850	77.4	22.6	13,525	11,992	1,533	88.7	11.3
British Columbia	95,252	78,420	16,832	82.3	17.7	43,610	39,380	4,230	90.3	9.7
CANADA	1,161,525	833,256	328,269	71.7	28.3	672,456	527,995	144,461	78.5	21.5

1/ To increase comparability with the material collected in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, the Census of Industry data have been adjusted to include certain railway workers employed on maintenance of equipment, who are included in manufacturing in the classification used in compiling the monthly statistics.

2/ Excluding central electric stations.

72.D-02

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN**

RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCTOBER 1, 1944

+ + +

(Supplement to Oct. 1, 1944, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



OTTAWA
Jan. 10, 1945

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.
(Supplement to the Oct. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The present bulletin deals with the results of an enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls for Oct. 1, 1944; similar investigations were undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on three earlier occasions - at Apr. 1, 1944, and at Oct. 1 in 1943 and 1942. As in the previous enquiries, there was a gratifying response^{1/} to the special question relating to the number of women on the payrolls in the pay periods for which data were being furnished, indicating a widespread appreciation of the need for relatively up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution of the working force.

The Coverage of Industry:- As has been pointed out in earlier bulletins, the monthly surveys^{2/} include important proportions of the total number^{3/} of persons employed in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. The larger industrial groups excluded are the following:- agriculture, domestic and personal services, and professional services, such as governmental, educational, health, etc. In these industries (except agriculture), and in many of the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys, the proportions of female employees ordinarily are relatively high, in some cases exceeding the ratios found among the industries for which current statistics are available. The general proportions given in this supplement may, therefore, be rather lower than those which would result from a census taken at the same date.

In order to eliminate differences in the figures arising from seasonal factors, the comparisons in the analyses in the present bulletin are largely based on the data reported at Oct. 1, 1943; however, the changes shown in comparison with the results of the preceding survey (that for Apr. 1, 1944,) are also briefly discussed. Wartime trends^{4/} of employment in manufacturing as a whole are indicated in Table 5, which gives comparisons of the proportions of females per thousand workers of both sexes according to the Annual Census of Industry for the years 1939-1942, together with the proportions existing when the current surveys for Oct. 1 of 1942, 1943 and 1944 were made. The latest data are summarized on page 2, while Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 give the statistics for a number of industries in the Dominion, the Economic Areas, and the 20 leading cities with populations exceeding 35,000.

1/ The Bureau wishes again to express its appreciation of the excellent co-operation generally accorded by employers in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, as well as in the special investigations of the number of females in recorded employment.

2/ In the main, these are limited to returns from establishments having 15 employees and over. At June 1, 1941, the co-operating employers reported some 59 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners enumerated in the Decennial Census; it may further be estimated from preliminary data now available, that the June 1, 1941, survey of employment and payrolls related to some 79 p.c. of all those enumerated in the Census as at work in the industries covered. At the Census date, 250 in each thousand wage-earners were females, a proportion which fell to 182 per thousand in the industries for which monthly statistics are collected.

3/ See the bulletin entitled "An Estimate of Total Employment on Oct. 1, 1943, in Industries Reporting to the Monthly Surveys of Employment."

4/ The changing proportions of female labour during the war are briefly dealt with in the section commencing on page 9.

Summary Table, Showing the Sex Distribution of the Workers in Non-durable Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Main Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944, Oct. 1, 1943 and Oct. 1, 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	October 1, 1944				April 1, 1944		October 1, 1943		October 1, 1942	
	Total	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	146,157	124,287	23,870	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Prince Edward Island	3,049	2,202	847	16.1	83.5	16.7	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Nova Scotia	87,617	74,596	13,021	27.6	75.8	24.2	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
New Brunswick	57,491	47,549	9,942	14.9	85.1	14.9	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
Quebec	592,723	433,310	159,413	17.6	82.4	17.6	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Ontario	796,152	551,026	245,127	26.9	73.1	26.9	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Prairie Provinces	213,329	189,937	23,392	25.6	74.4	25.6	73.5	26.5	75.3	24.7
Manitoba	97,897	70,747	27,150	27.7	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	75.8	24.2
Saskatchewan	42,407	32,304	10,103	23.5	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	84.4	15.6
Alberta	75,025	56,866	18,159	22.1	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	177,750	137,573	40,177	22.6	77.4	22.6	79.4	20.6	85.5	14.5
CANADA	1,923,111	1,406,132	521,979	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities										
Montreal	300,159	200,331	99,828	33.3	66.7	33.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	39,937	27,350	12,587	31.5	68.5	31.5	67.8	32.2	64.3	35.7
Toronto	287,597	158,440	109,157	40.9	59.1	40.9	58.4	41.6	65.4	34.6
Ottawa	25,974	15,802	10,172	39.2	60.8	39.2	60.1	39.9	68.8	31.2
Hamilton	60,297	40,463	19,834	32.9	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	39,343	32,044	7,299	81.4	18.6	81.4	82.5	17.5	83.1	16.9
Winnipeg	64,475	41,236	23,239	64.0	36.0	64.0	65.0	35.0	71.9	28.1
Vancouver	85,856	60,198	25,658	73.4	26.6	73.4	72.7	27.3	76.7	23.3
Halifax	24,575	18,026	6,549	70.1	29.9	70.1	71.6	28.4	75.7	24.3
St. John	13,174	9,118	4,056	69.2	30.8	69.2	76.4	23.6	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,992	5,325	3,667	59.7	40.3	59.7	60.4	39.6	-	-
Trois Rivières	9,683	7,051	2,632	71.6	28.4	71.6	72.1	27.9	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	15,682	9,710	5,972	61.9	38.1	61.9	63.9	36.1	-	-
London	21,040	13,188	7,852	62.7	37.3	62.7	64.4	35.6	-	-
Ft. William - Ft. Arthur	18,669	11,786	6,883	70.7	29.3	70.7	72.3	27.7	-	-
Regina	9,767	5,358	4,409	54.9	45.1	54.9	58.0	42.0	-	-
Saskatoon	5,655	3,619	2,036	64.0	36.0	64.0	65.6	34.4	-	-
Calgary	17,561	12,286	5,265	70.0	30.0	70.0	72.5	27.5	-	-
Edmonton	17,267	10,793	6,474	62.5	37.5	62.5	61.9	38.1	-	-
Victoria	13,800	10,430	3,370	75.6	24.4	75.6	76.5	23.5	-	-
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,172,488	840,306	332,180	71.7	28.3	71.7	72.0	28.0	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods	685,226	507,649	177,577	81.2	18.8	81.2	80.6	19.4	80.9	19.1
Non-durable Goods	587,262	316,136	271,126	59.8	40.2	59.8	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4
Electric Light and Power	18,769	16,321	2,448	87.0	13.0	87.0	86.4	13.6	87.5	12.5
Lumber	54,135	59,120	1,015	98.1	1.9	98.1	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4
Mining	70,804	68,453	2,351	96.7	3.3	96.7	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1
Communications	29,903	13,308	16,595	44.5	55.5	44.5	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6
Transportation	161,041	147,396	13,645	91.5	8.5	91.5	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0
Construction and Maintenance	145,735	141,787	3,948	97.3	2.7	97.3	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3
Services	47,517	19,858	27,659	41.8	58.2	41.8	41.3	58.7	42.0	58.0
Trade	179,978	91,246	88,732	50.7	49.3	50.7	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,599	1,375,474	486,125	73.9	26.1	73.9	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	66,512	30,658	35,854	46.1	53.9	46.1	48.1	51.9	55.1	44.9
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	1,406,132	521,979	72.9	27.1	72.9	73.0	27.0	76.5	23.5

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

The Situation at Oct. 1, 1944:- Firms in the nine leading industrial groups reported the employment of 1,406,132 men and 521,979 women, the latter constituting 271 per thousand of the total staff of 1,928,111. At Apr. 1, 1944, 1,374,747 male and 507,575 female workers had been reported, the proportion of women per thousand of both sexes being 270. In the last six months, some changes have taken place in the list of co-operating establishments; when allowance is made for these changes, it appears there have been increases of about 20,600 men and 9,500 women in the numbers in recorded employment. The fact that industrial activity ordinarily increases as the year advances tends to lower the value of a comparison of the situation as at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that in the last six months, there has been a gain of some 1.9 p.c. in the number of women employed by the firms furnishing statistics, as compared with that of about 1.5 p.c. in their male workers. The general increase of 1.6 p.c. was substantially less than the expansion of 11 p.c. which the experience of pre-war years indicates as the usual seasonal advance in the period, Apr. 1 to Oct. 1. Data are not available to show the normal sex distribution of the workers added to the personnel of the larger employers in the six months of generally-expanding activity each year.

The comparison of the data at Oct. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, by eliminating the seasonal factor, provides a more valid and a more interesting measure of the changes which have taken place. At the beginning of October of last year, 1,439,416 men and 510,715 women were reported by the establishments furnishing information, there being 262 females per thousand of both sexes. When adjustment is made for changes in the list of reporting firms in the year, it may be estimated that the number of females in the nine leading industrial divisions (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services, trade and finance), had risen at Oct. 1, 1944, by approximately 1.2 p.c., while the number of male employees had fallen by 3.3 p.c., in the 12 months. The general decline in recorded employment in these industries was 2.1 p.c. The adjustment in the various industries and areas for the increase in the coverage of industry during the year is relatively slight, affecting the percentage changes in the 12 months' comparisons by small fractions; the comparisons given in this supplement accordingly are based largely upon the figures published in the Bulletin entitled "Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943."

The proportion of 271 women per thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1944, was considerably higher than that of 262 per thousand a year earlier, there being a gain of 3.4 p.c. in this comparison. As compared with the Oct. 1, 1942, ratio of 235 per thousand, there was an increase of 15.3 p.c.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.

Summary.

The table on page 2 summarizes the statistics reported at Oct. 1, and gives the proportions of male and female workers indicated at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942, in the provinces, the leading cities and industries. Of the total of 521,979 women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions at the date under review, 332,180, or 63.6 p.c., were reported by manufacturers, including those in central electric stations: the Oct. 1, 1943, proportion had been 66 p.c. The next largest groups of female employees were those of 88,732 in trade, 35,854 in finance and 27,659 in services. The remaining industrial divisions (viz., communications, transportation, construction, mining and logging), together employed approximately 37,554 women workers, or only 7.2 p.c. of the total at the beginning of October. This proportion was slightly greater than that of 6.7 p.c. at the time of the Oct. 1, 1943, survey. It is interesting to note that although there has been a falling-off in the number engaged in manufacturing in the year, the non-manufacturing classes, with the exception of logging and construction, have shown increases in this comparison.

Between 22 and 23 p.c. of the total number of women reported at Oct. 1 belonged in the heavy manufacturing industries, a ratio which was smaller than that of over 25 p.c. six months earlier; among the male employees, there was a decline in the proportion engaged in these industries from about 38 p.c. of the total six months ago, to 36 p.c. at the date under review.

Provincially, the greatest increases in the number of female employees between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 took place in Ontario and British Columbia; in both cases, they constituted higher proportions per thousand workers of both sexes than at the time of any earlier survey. There was a slight

decrease in the number and the ratio in Quebec. However, that province, with Ontario, again reported important percentages of the total women in recorded employment, 30.5 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate belonging in the former, and 47 p.c. in the latter.

The latest survey shows that industry in Toronto continued to employ an unusually large number and proportion of female workers; 109,157 or nearly 21 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion were located in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, where they formed 408 per thousand of the indicated personnel. At Apr. 1, 1944, and also at Oct. 1, 1943, the ratio had been 404 per thousand. In Montreal were reported 99,828 females, a decline as compared with the figure of 104,597 at Apr. 1, 1944, when the proportion of 343 per thousand exceeded that of 333 at the date under review. The lowest ratio at the date under review (viz., 186 per thousand), was again recorded in Windsor; there was, however, a small increase in the number and the proportion as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, while as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, there was a slight decline in number of women workers, although the latest proportion was somewhat higher.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

Table 1 gives the sex distribution of workers in a lengthy list of industries at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 in 1944, and Oct. 1 in 1943. In the six months' comparison, the advance in the number of female employees has taken place largely among the non-manufacturing industries, the increase in manufacturing in this period being very slight. Within the latter, seasonal activity resulted in a gain in food-processing plants; iron and steel factories, on the other hand, employed a considerably smaller number of women. Among the non-manufacturing classes, financial institutions showed the greatest expansion in the employment of female labour as compared with Apr. 1, 1944.

The more significant comparison with the figures reported at Oct. 1, 1943, shows a moderate gain in the number of women in recorded employment at the date under review. The advance took place in the non-manufacturing industries, there being a reduction in manufacturing as a whole; in the latter division, however, the ratio rose from 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 283 per thousand at the date under review.

As in earlier surveys, the largest proportions of female employees were found in services, (582 per thousand), communications, (555 per thousand), finance, (539 per thousand), trade, (493 per thousand), and manufacturing, (283 per thousand). These five groups together accounted for some 96 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the beginning of October of the present year.

Manufacturing.- The 8,288 manufacturers furnishing statistics at Oct. 1 indicated a staff of 840,306 men and 332,180 women, the latter constituting 283 per thousand of the personnel of 1,172,486. This ratio exceeded those of 280 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. Between 63 and 64 p.c. of the women in recorded employment at the date under review belonged in manufacturing, in which were reported nearly 60 p.c. of the males; these proportions are below those of 66 p.c. of the total women and 61 p.c. of the total men reported at Oct. 1, 1943.

The textile industries provided work for 80,384 women, or some 24 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at the date under review. Although the number of females in textiles was less than when the earlier surveys of sex distribution were undertaken, the proportion per thousand workers, at 601, was slightly higher. The second largest group of women workers, (71,126) belonged in the iron and steel industries, in which were employed over 21 p.c. of the total in manufacturing. The latter figure was lower than that of 23.7 p.c. at Apr. 1, 1944, but substantially exceeded the proportion of approximately five p.c. existing in 1939, according to the records of the Annual Census of Industry. The greatest numbers of females in the iron and steel division belonged in aircraft and firearm manufacturing; in these industries, however, there was a decline in the number and in the proportion of women as compared with Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943.

In connection with the data given in Table 1 for the manufacturing industries as at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, attention is drawn to the statistics in Table 5, which shows the wartime trends of employment among women workers.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- These industrial divisions provided work for over 36 p.c. of all the females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, when they constituted 251 per thousand of the workers of both sexes; the ratio 12 months earlier had been practically 234 per thou-

The highest proportion of females was in the service group, where the 27,659 women reported made up 582 per thousand of the staff of 47,517 at the date under review. At Oct. 1, 1943, the ratio of females per thousand employees had been 580. Nearly 54 p.c. of the personnel of 66,512 in financial institutions were females, who numbered 35,854 at the beginning of October; this was an increase of 6.7 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1, 1944. The males and females in recorded employment in trade at Oct. 1, 1944, were in the proportion of 507 of the former to 493 of the latter. This industry provided work for 17 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, but for only about 6½ p.c. of the total men. In services, there was a minor gain in the number of females as compared with six months earlier, when the ratio per thousand workers was slightly higher. The communications group showed a further increase in the employment of women, who made up 555 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 550 per thousand at Apr. 1, and 526 at Oct. 1, 1943. Transportation also reported larger numbers and higher proportions than in any earlier survey.

Firms in mining and construction recorded the employment of 2,351 and 3,948 women, respectively, figures which rather exceeded those indicated six months earlier, when the proportions per thousand of both sexes had nevertheless been a little higher.

Women Workers by Economic Areas.

The sex distribution of workers in recorded employment in the Economic Areas at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, is shown in Table 2. In each of these surveys, the highest ratio of female workers was indicated in Ontario, and the lowest in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec, there was a reduction as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, in the number and the percentage of women employees; it is noteworthy that although the number of females was less than at Oct. 1, 1943, their ratio per thousand workers was slightly higher. In British Columbia, the number and the proportion were greater than had been the case either six months or 12 months earlier.

Maritime Provinces.- The employment of women in the Maritime area showed a small gain at Oct. 1 as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, but there was little general change from Oct. 1, 1943. Of the total of 23,870 female workers in recorded employment at the date under review, 10,326 belonged in manufacturing, in which there was a falling-off as compared with the same date of last year, in the number and in the proportion of female employees. This took place largely in iron and steel products. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, trade and finance employed more women than had been the case 12 months ago.

Quebec.- The number of females reported by the establishments furnishing data in Quebec was lower at Oct. 1, 1944, than it had been six months earlier, being also less than at Oct. 1, 1943. The number of men employed likewise showed a decrease. The ratio of females per thousand employees was slightly smaller than at Apr. 1, although it continued a little higher than at the first of October of last year. Curtailment of operations in manufacturing establishments accounted for the falling-off in the number of women in both comparisons; the number of male employees also declined, so that the proportion of female workers per thousand workers showed relatively little change. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, however, there were general increases in the number of women in recorded employment. Except in the service industries, the proportions in the non-manufacturing divisions were also higher at the latest date.

Ontario.- The employment of women in Ontario reached a higher level at Oct. 1 than in any earlier report, 308 of each thousand employees being females, as compared with 304 at Apr. 1, 1944, 302 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 267 at Oct. 1, 1942. As in earlier surveys, the ratio of women per thousand workers in Ontario was higher at the date under review than in other provinces; this statement holds good in the case of manufacturing, and in most of the non-manufacturing industries.

Of the total women in the nine leading industries in the Dominion at Oct. 1, practically 47 p.c. belonged in Ontario, in which were situated over half of all those classified in manufacturing; of the men in recorded employment in Canada at the same date, approximately 41 p.c. of the grand total, and rather less than 45 p.c. of the aggregate in manufacturing, were reported by establishments in this province.

As had been the case at Apr. 1, 1944, the iron and steel industries at the beginning of October employed the largest group of women in Ontario, some 26 p.c. of all those in manufacturing belonging in that division. Other large employers of female labour were the textile, vegetable food,

chemical, pulp and paper and electrical apparatus industries. The ratio of women in trading establishments, at 521 per thousand, was greater than that of 493 per thousand in the Dominion as a whole. Financial institutions reported 17,469 female employees, who constituted over 57 p.c. of their total staffs; nearly half of the total number of women in the finance group throughout the country were located in Ontario.

Prairie Provinces.- No general changes were shown in the proportions of males and females employed in the nine leading industries in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1 as compared with six months earlier; the latest ratio of women workers, however, exceeded that at the beginning of October of last year. There was a decline in the number and the proportion of females in manufacturing as compared with Apr. 1; much of the falling-off took place in iron and steel plants. Most of the non-manufacturing groups, on the other hand, reported increases in both cases. A particularly high ratio of women was indicated in services in the Prairie Provinces.

British Columbia.- Women in this province formed a greater proportion of the total personnel at Oct. 1 than in any earlier survey, 226 per thousand workers being females, as compared with 203 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 206 at Oct. 1, 1943. Their number rose by approximately 12 p.c.; on the other hand, the male employees declined by some eight p.c. in the 12 months. There was a slight reduction in the number, but an increase in the proportion of women engaged in factory work. The decline took place mainly in iron and steel plants, while vegetable food factories showed a considerable gain. Most of the non-manufacturing divisions also reported greater numbers and larger proportions of female employees than had been the case at the first of October, 1943.

Women Workers in the Leading Cities.

In most of the leading cities, the general proportion of women in each thousand workers was higher at Oct. 1 than at Apr. 1, and, in the case of the eight largest centres, the ratios were generally higher than at Oct. 1 in either 1943 or 1942; information for the medium-sized cities (viz., those with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000), is available only for the periods of observation in the present year. In Quebec, there was a small increase in the proportion of females at the date under review as compared with six months ago, but a decline as compared with Oct. 1 in either 1943 or 1942. The number of women workers also showed a falling-off in the latter comparisons.

As in previous surveys, firms in Toronto reported a larger number of female employees than was the case in any other centre; their proportion per thousand workers, at 408, also considerably exceeded the average, the general ratio in the Dominion being 271 per thousand. However, the Toronto proportion was smaller than that of 451 per thousand in Regina, where employment in trading establishments constituted an especially important factor in the situation. Sherbrooke also had a higher proportion of females than in Toronto, 403 per thousand of the recorded personnel belonging to that sex. The smallest ratios were in Windsor and Victoria, where 186 and 244 per thousand, respectively, were women; these figures were slightly higher than those indicated six months earlier, and in the case of Windsor, the ratio was also higher than at Oct. 1 of 1943 or 1942.

Firms in the 20 leading cities employed 49.3 p.c. of the total number of male workers reported in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1944, and 69.9 p.c. of the females. In the eight largest centres (with a lengthy record of employment) were situated 41 p.c. of the total males in recorded employment at the date under review, and 59 p.c. of the women workers; at Apr. 1, 1944, 42.5 p.c. of the men and 61.3 p.c. of the reported women workers in the Dominion had belonged in these eight metropolitan areas. The changes are partly due to seasonal factors; at Oct. 1, 1943, the eight largest cities had reported 41 p.c. of the total males, and 60 p.c. of the total females employed by the firms co-operating in the nine leading industries in the Dominion.

For obvious reasons, the concentration of employment in manufacturing in the larger cities was more marked than was the case in the "all-industries" classification, almost 59 p.c. of the total of 840,306 men, and 67.6 p.c. of the total of 332,180 women employees reported in factories at Oct. 1, 1944, being situated in the 20 cities with populations exceeding 35,000. Still more noteworthy is the fact that firms in the eight largest centres employed more than half of the males and nearly three-fifths of the females on the staffs of the manufacturers furnishing data at Oct. 1, 1944. The latter proportions were rather lower than those of over 51 p.c. of the total men and nearly 61 p.c. of the total females reported at Oct. 1, 1943.

In connection with the statistics for the smaller centres, attention must be drawn to the fact that the Apr. 1 figures resulted from one of the first tabulations made for the cities

having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000; following this and subsequent tabulations, various changes in the city coding were made, largely due to the necessity of obtaining more detailed information, geographically, from employers, a process which took considerable time. Accordingly, the figures given for Apr. 1, 1944, should be used mainly for purposes of comparing the proportions of male and female employees, since these ratios would not be affected to any great extent by the more recent increases in the coverage for the smaller centres.

Halifax.- The women in recorded employment in Halifax, numbering 6,549, constituted a rather smaller-than-average percentage of the total working force of 24,575 reported at Oct. 1. The ratio was 266 per thousand, which, however, was higher than that of 238 reported at Apr. 1. Manufacturing establishments employed only 2,063 of the total women in the nine leading industries, a proportion of 197 per thousand. The largest group of female employees - 2,565 - belonged in trade, where they formed 589 per thousand of the aggregate.

Saint John.- Of the total of 13,174 persons employed by the co-operating firms at Oct. 1, 1944, 4,056, or 308 per thousand, were women. The number and the proportion reported in manufacturing were relatively low, although the figures, at 1,711, or 243 per thousand, exceeded the number and the ratio indicated six months earlier. This was also the case in trade, in which some 1,100 women were employed by establishments ordinarily employing a minimum staff of 15.

Montreal.- The number of workers of both sexes in recorded employment in Montreal at Oct. 1, 1944, showed a decline from Apr. 1, the loss among the females being relatively greater than that among men, so that the ratio of women per thousand workers, at 333, was slightly smaller at the date under review than it had been six months earlier. The largest reductions in the number of employed women took place in the non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and textile groups. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, on the other hand, there were general though moderate increases in the employment of females, who in most cases constituted larger proportions of the totals in the various industries than had been the case six months previously.

Some 70 p.c. of the women workers reported in Montreal were classified in manufacturing at Oct. 1, the percentage being rather larger than that indicated in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review; however, the proportion was lower than that of 72 p.c. which existed six months earlier. Textiles continued to employ the largest group of women workers, approximately 22 p.c. of the total belonging in that industry. Next in order of size came the group engaged in merchandising establishments, followed by those in iron and steel and finance.

Quebec City.- Female employees in Quebec constituted 315 per thousand persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, a proportion which was considerably below those of 332 and 352 at Oct. 1, in 1943, and 1942, respectively. However, the indicated number of women workers, at the date under review, viz., 12,587, showed little change in the six months, although there was a falling-off as compared with a year ago. More than three-fourths of the total women in recorded employment at Oct. 1 belonged in manufacturing, in which they formed 323 per thousand workers of both sexes. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the ratios of female employees in Quebec were generally below those in most other cities.

Sherbrooke.- The substantial representation of the textile industries in Sherbrooke results in an unusually high proportion of women in employment. Of the 8,922 workers reported at Oct. 1, 3,597 were females; this was 403 per thousand. Among the cities with a population of over 35,000, this was exceeded only by those of 408 per thousand in Toronto, and 451 in Regina. Over 2,900 of the total number of women on the staffs of the larger employers in Sherbrooke were engaged in manufacturing, where they constituted 386 per thousand - the highest proportion in these industries in the 20 cities for which data are segregated.

Three Rivers.- The number of female workers in Three Rivers at Oct. 1, 1944 was 2,802, being 28.4 p.c. of the aggregate of 9,853 indicated by the establishments in that city furnishing current statistics of employment and payrolls. The great majority belonged in manufacturing, notably of textile products; in the latter, they made up 673 per thousand of the total employees reported in the textile group. The number of women engaged in the non-manufacturing industries in this city was small.

Toronto.- Almost 21 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, worked in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, in which were situated some 21.5 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing. The 2,369 firms furnishing data had a staff of 109,157 females and 158,440 males, the former constituting 408 per thousand of the personnel of 267,597 at the date under review. Within the manufacturing group, over 17,000 were engaged in the iron and steel division, in which the

ratio of 287 per thousand was greater than in any other city except Fort William - Port Arthur, also exceeding the Dominion figure of 163 per thousand; the latest proportion in Toronto, however, was smaller than that of 308 per thousand six months earlier. Textile factories showed the next highest number, 11,384 women, or 607 per thousand employees. Other large employers of female labour were the chemical, electrical apparatus, printing and paper-using and food industries. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade, finance and services showed considerable numbers and high proportions of women workers; in the first two, the proportions per thousand employees of both sexes in this city were higher than had been the case six months previously.

Ottawa.- The female employees of the co-operating firms in Ottawa numbered 10,172 at Oct. 1, as compared with 9,922 at Apr. 1, and 10,308 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest ratio was 392 per thousand, as compared with 401 per thousand six months previously, and 391 a year ago. The proportion of women workers in industrial employment was higher than in any other city except Toronto, Sherbrooke and Regina. The figures for Ottawa do not include employment in the Civil Service in which the ratio of females is very high. Manufacturing establishments accounted for 3,177 of the women reported at Oct. 1, when their number constituted 272 per thousand workers of both sexes. This was lower than that of 284 at Apr. 1, 1944, and 294 at Oct. 1, 1943; employment for women in factories had then been more active. Trade, services and finance employed considerable numbers and proportions of females in Ottawa.

Hamilton.- A small increase in the employment of women in Hamilton was noted between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, when the aggregate staff of 60,297 was composed of 40,468 men and 19,829 women, the latter constituting 329 per thousand of the staff, as compared with 325 six months earlier, and per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. The largest group of women in any of the industries covered in the survey was that of 4,428 in textile manufacturing; in iron and steel were reported 4,172 females, who, however, formed only 16.6 p.c. of the indicated staff in that industry in Hamilton at the date under review. The third largest group of women belonged in electrical apparatus manufacturing. Except in trading establishments, the numbers in the non-manufacturing industries were rather small.

Windsor.- As stated in earlier bulletins on sex distribution, the industrial distribution in Windsor is unfavourable to the employment of women, who constitute a smaller proportion of the total employees than in any other city for which statistics are segregated. The 7,299 females reported at the date under review made up only 186 per thousand of the staff then reported; at Apr. 1, the ratio had been 175 per thousand, and that at Oct. 1, 1943, 180 per thousand. Of the total of 5,662 women employed in manufacturing in Windsor at Oct. 1 of the present year, 3,240 belonged in iron and steel plants, of whose personnel they formed only 11.2 p.c. It is probable that many of these were office workers.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- The staff of the 111 firms co-operating in these cities at Oct. 1 was composed of 11,786 men and 4,883 women, the latter constituting 293 per thousand of the total of 16,669. This ratio slightly exceeded that of 277 per thousand six months earlier. In the iron and steel industries were employed 3,349 women, who made up 349 per thousand workers of both sexes at the date under review. This was a higher ratio than in any other city.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Of the personnel of 15,682 indicated by the 165 establishment furnishing statistics at the beginning of October, 5,972 were women, a proportion of 381 per thousand that at Apr. 1 had been 361. The rubber and textile industries employed considerable numbers of females in Kitchener, where they constituted large percentages of the aggregates reported in those industries. Financial institutions also indicated the employment of important proportions of women, who formed almost two-thirds of the staff at Oct. 1.

London.- The number of female employees reported in London at the first of October was 7,852, or 373 per thousand of the aggregate working force of 21,040. In manufacturing, a third of those in recorded employment were women, whose numbers were greatest in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants. In general, the proportions of female employees indicated in manufacturing in this city at Oct. 1 were smaller than at Apr. 1. Trade and finance also showed considerable numbers and high proportions of women.

Winnipeg.- A moderate increase in the number of female workers was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1 as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, and also as compared with Oct. 1, 1943; the latest ratios per thousand were also higher. The gains took place wholly in the non-manufacturing division there being a falling-off in manufacturing in these comparisons. Data received from 680 establishments showed a staff of 41,236 men and 23,239 women at the date under review, when the latter

constituted 360 per thousand of both sexes; at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, the ratios had been 355 and 350 per thousand, respectively. The employment of women was a factor of particular importance in trade, which contributed 8,357 females to the total; the proportion in that industry was 536 per thousand. The next largest groups of women employees were those of 2,833 in textiles and 1,969 in finance. In manufacturing, the largest decline as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, and also as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, took place in iron and steel plants; in these there was a reduction at the date under review in the proportion of females per thousand employees, as well as in their number.

Regina.- The proportion of women workers in this city was greater than in any other city for which information is separately tabulated; at Oct. 1, 1944, 4,409 of the reported staff of 9,767 were women and girls, a ratio of 451 per thousand. Six months earlier, the proportion had been 420 per thousand. The majority of female employees in Regina were engaged in trade, which employed nearly 56 p.c. of the aggregate in the nine leading industries. The remaining women were dispersed among the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Saskatoon.- Some 36 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1 were women, who then numbered 2,036. This was a rather larger figure than that at Apr. 1, when the ratio had also been somewhat smaller. As in Regina, the majority of female employees in Saskatoon belonged in trade, only about one-quarter being employed in manufacturing.

Calgary.- Statistics received from 243 establishments in Calgary showed 5,265 women, who formed 30 p.c. of the reported staff of 17,551. Of the former number, 2,030 were classified in trade, where the ratio, at 382 females per thousand employees, was considerably below the Dominion proportion of 493 per thousand. Manufacturing provided work for over 1,600 women, the largest group being in animal food plants, where they made up 344 per thousand. The females reported in services and finance also formed fairly large groups, numbering 895 and 462, respectively; in the former, their proportion to the total was 170 per thousand, while that in financial institutions was 88 per thousand.

Edmonton.- The women on the payrolls of the 213 firms furnishing data in Edmonton at Oct. 1 numbered 6,474, or 375 per thousand of the personnel of 17,267. There was a slight increase in the number of females, but their proportion to the total staff was rather smaller than at Apr. 1, the number of males in recorded employment at the date under review having shown a rather greater gain. As in most of the Western cities, the largest group of female workers was reported in trade. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest concentration was in animal foods, in which over 900 women were reported by the co-operating establishments.

Vancouver.- Firms in Vancouver showed a slight decrease in the number of their women employees as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, but these constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the total personnel than had been the case in the earlier survey. The number on the payrolls of the co-operating employers was 25,658, or 299 per thousand, as compared with 284 and 273 at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 respectively. The employment of women in the non-manufacturing industries increased, while that in manufacturing as a whole declined, although the falling-off in these industries was relatively less than that in the number of male workers. Iron and steel plants reported over 5,600 women on their payrolls; this ratio of 175 per thousand was lower than that of 182 six months earlier. The proportion at Oct. 1, 1943, had been 163 per thousand. The numbers of females engaged in services, trade and finance in Vancouver at Oct. 1, 1944, were greater than at the dates of the earlier surveys.

Victoria.- The proportion of women in recorded employment in Victoria at Oct. 1 was relatively low, only 3,370 of the staff of 13,800 persons being females. Of the former number, rather more than a third (1,237) belonged in trade, while the co-operating manufacturing establishments reported the employment of 1,084 women; of these, the largest group was found in iron and steel plants, which showed almost 500 women workers on their staffs. The ratio per thousand employees in the nine leading industries was only 244 per thousand, as compared with the general proportion of 271 in the Dominion; that in manufacturing, at 124 per thousand in Victoria, was considerably lower than in any other city for which data are segregated.

WARTIME TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

The course of employment among female workers in manufacturing^{1/} during the war may be traced through the use of the Census of Industry data, in conjunction with those periodically

^{1/} The comparison of the Census of Industry data with those obtained in the current surveys was dealt with in greater detail in the bulletin on Sex Distribution at Apr. 1, 1944.

obtained in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. As has been explained on other occasions, the annual and the current statistics are not entirely comparable, the former covering all manufacturing establishments without regard to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Under normal circumstances, it is probable that the Census returns would show a rather higher ratio of females, for the reason that the smaller plants are usually found in the food, textile and other consumers' industries, where women frequently constitute a greater-than-average proportion of the total personnel. Another reason why the statistics of the Census are not strictly comparable with those of the monthly surveys, is that the former are annual averages, while the latter depict the situation existing at Oct. 1, when, under ordinary conditions, the number of females employed will probably reach a high point in the 12 months. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to illustrate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

Table 5 depicts the wartime trends among women workers engaged in manufacturing, annual averages being given for 1939-1942, and the results of the current surveys for Oct. 1 in 1942, 1943 and 1944. From 214 per thousand employees in 1938, the proportion of females in factory employment rose to 220 per thousand in 1939. The pronounced expansion in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in 1940 tended to lower this ratio, which fell in that year to 218, thence rising to 226 per thousand workers in 1941, and to 257, on the average, in 1942. At Oct. 1 of that year, the females in recorded employment made up 260 per thousand workers, according to the current survey; as already stated, it is probable that the employment of women ordinarily reached its peak in the Autumn, thus largely accounting for the difference between the annual average figure for 1942 and that at Oct. 1 of the same year. The ratio of females per thousand workers continued to rise in 1943, the Oct. 1 figure being 282 per thousand, while that at the date under review showed a further gain, to 286 per thousand. From 1939 to the autumn of 1944, therefore, there has been an increase of some 30 p.c. in the proportion of women per thousand employees of both sexes.

Without exception, there were highly important increases in the number and proportions of female workers in the various industries between 1939 and Oct. 1 of the present year. Extremely marked expansion was indicated in the aircraft industry, where the ratio rose from 30 per thousand of both sexes in 1939, to 291 at the latest date, and the number of females increased by approximately 129 p.c. In shipbuilding, the increase was from 14 per thousand in 1939, to 68 at Oct. 1, 1944. At the latter date, as in 1939, the tobacco and textile industries reported the highest proportions of female workers; the growth in the proportion of women in the last two industries during the war, however, was not so great as in many other lines.

Examining the figures from another angle, it is interesting to note that the textile industries, which in 1939 had provided work for nearly 43 p.c. of all those reported by the firms furnishing returns to the Census of Industry, employed only about 24 p.c. of the total at Oct. 1, 1944. On the other hand, the iron and steel division, which had accounted for five p.c. of the total women employed in manufacturing according to the Annual Census for 1939, reported no less than 21.4 p.c. of the total included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1944. The majority at the latter date belonged to the firearm and aircraft divisions. The general proportion in iron and steel at the latest date, however, was lower than that of 24 p.c. indicated a year earlier.

12/11/44.

Table 1.-Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943.

	Oct.1, 1944			Apr.1, 1944			Oct.1, 1943		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,172,486	552,180	28.3	1,178,693	330,604	28.0	1,208,166	337,251	27.9
Animal products - edible	46,275	10,994	23.8	41,977	9,359	22.3	39,079	8,649	22.1
Fur and products	2,994	1,176	39.4	5,031	1,162	38.0	2,977	1,140	38.3
Leather and products	28,118	11,863	42.5	29,827	12,336	42.0	27,984	11,862	42.4
Beets and shoes	17,118	7,697	45.0	17,448	7,860	45.0	16,787	7,422	44.3
Lumber and products	68,409	9,116	13.3	62,129	8,751	14.1	66,667	9,437	14.1
Rough and dressed lumber	37,090	2,648	7.7	32,020	2,868	9.0	37,297	3,256	8.7
Furniture	11,823	1,973	17.0	11,294	1,874	16.6	9,531	1,497	15.7
Other lumber products	19,696	4,296	21.8	18,815	4,009	21.3	19,829	4,664	23.5
Pulp and paper products - edible	70,076	28,407	42.0	48,670	18,261	37.6	69,787	24,599	41.1
Pulp and paper	56,158	20,350	23.7	53,054	20,266	24.4	55,706	19,562	23.4
Paper products	16,355	7,003	42.8	35,876	2,844	8.0	37,467	2,909	7.8
Printing and publishing	31,703	10,358	32.7	30,864	9,991	32.4	16,226	6,997	43.1
Rubber products	21,607	7,113	32.9	20,119	6,436	32.0	16,703	5,609	34.6
Textile products	134,685	80,834	60.1	139,782	83,607	59.8	135,992	81,612	60.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,317	21,952	45.4	50,032	22,732	45.6	48,726	22,333	45.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,851	10,108	46.3	23,017	10,576	46.9	22,769	10,486	46.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,977	6,692	57.5	12,427	6,919	47.6	12,284	5,779	47.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,289	4,754	42.1	11,304	4,833	42.8	10,497	4,562	43.5
Hosiery and knit goods	21,750	14,928	68.6	22,915	15,534	67.8	21,653	14,602	67.6
Garments and personal furnishings	48,300	34,377	71.2	50,105	35,699	71.0	49,191	35,236	71.6
Other textile products	16,318	9,677	59.7	16,729	9,682	57.9	16,443	9,439	57.4
Tobacco	10,272	7,044	68.6	11,587	7,294	62.9	10,461	6,935	66.6
Beverages	14,424	3,096	21.5	12,461	2,523	20.2	13,189	2,745	20.8
Chemicals and allied products	78,036	30,887	39.6	74,376	28,822	38.8	78,975	31,699	40.1
Clay, glass and stone products	16,016	3,423	22.8	15,738	3,505	22.3	14,824	3,139	21.2
Electric light and power	18,769	2,438	13.0	17,168	2,335	13.6	18,617	2,323	12.5
Electrical apparatus	47,446	20,467	43.1	47,345	20,700	43.7	46,662	19,936	42.7
Iron and steel products	456,373	71,126	16.3	466,641	75,355	16.3	479,649	80,253	16.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,650	3,346	9.9	33,894	3,121	9.4	35,060	4,062	11.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,537	3,884	16.5	23,641	4,031	16.9	25,669	4,285	16.6
Agricultural implements	10,458	1,686	16.1	11,149	1,949	17.5	10,747	2,047	19.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	198,492	33,782	17.9	197,305	35,347	17.9	199,623	33,970	17.9
Automobiles and parts	43,637	6,363	14.6	43,167	5,839	12.4	44,179	6,304	14.3
Aircraft and parts	-	-	29.1	-	-	29.6	-	-	30.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,313	4,379	6.6	78,969	6,080	7.7	87,768	5,742	6.6
Heating appliances	5,640	615	11.1	5,247	631	10.1	5,556	631	11.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,214	2,354	10.6	18,677	2,094	11.1	20,438	2,373	11.6
Foundry and machine shop products	10,176	1,104	10.8	13,474	1,895	14.1	13,259	2,191	16.6
Firearms	-	-	31.2	-	-	35.6	-	-	36.4
Other iron and steel products	76,993	19,976	26.9	83,765	23,261	27.8	90,750	24,902	27.4
Non-ferrous metal products	58,303	13,177	22.6	68,205	16,719	24.5	75,591	17,715	23.4
Non-metallic mineral products	16,100	1,670	9.8	16,056	1,602	10.0	16,395	1,619	9.9
Miscellaneous	20,415	7,969	39.0	21,606	8,577	39.7	20,908	8,168	39.1
ING	54,135	7,015	1.9	71,992	1,199	1.7	43,690	1,052	2.4
ING	70,804	2,351	3.3	74,215	2,079	2.8	72,780	2,225	3.1
Coal	26,323	567	1.4	27,266	293	1.1	26,806	346	1.3
Metallic ores	32,693	1,129	3.4	36,512	1,031	2.8	35,667	1,069	3.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,688	855	7.4	10,437	755	7.2	11,308	810	7.2
MUNICATIONS	29,903	16,696	55.6	28,178	15,488	55.0	28,432	14,960	52.6
Telegraphs	7,448	2,310	31.0	7,410	2,167	29.5	7,642	1,907	25.0
Telephones	22,455	14,386	63.6	20,768	13,301	64.0	20,790	13,053	62.8
TRANSPORTATION	161,041	13,646	8.5	147,919	12,241	8.3	161,588	12,168	8.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,747	5,158	11.0	44,103	4,849	11.0	42,719	4,328	10.1
Steam railways	88,089	7,103	8.1	83,659	6,628	7.9	84,613	6,934	8.2
Shipping and stevedoring	26,205	1,584	5.3	20,167	764	3.8	24,354	506	2.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	146,735	3,948	2.7	103,211	3,646	3.5	172,727	4,044	2.3
Building	45,944	2,195	5.0	36,240	2,104	5.8	63,629	2,391	3.8
Highway	59,022	1,370	2.3	31,491	1,325	4.2	66,825	1,402	2.1
Railway	42,669	588	0.9	35,480	217	0.6	42,273	281	0.6
VICES	47,517	27,659	58.2	44,779	23,308	51.7	44,478	25,619	58.0
Hotels and restaurants	30,818	16,423	53.6	28,199	15,338	54.4	28,596	15,230	53.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,999	11,236	66.1	16,679	10,973	66.2	16,082	10,589	66.8
DE	179,975	88,732	49.3	168,614	82,420	48.9	163,426	80,236	49.1
Retail	133,337	75,047	56.3	126,669	70,087	55.3	122,906	68,430	55.7
Wholesale	46,641	13,685	29.3	41,925	12,353	29.5	40,521	11,808	29.1
RE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,699	486,125	26.1	1,617,600	473,982	26.1	1,885,277	477,757	26.3
ANCE	66,512	35,854	53.9	64,722	33,693	51.9	64,854	32,958	50.8
Banks and trust companies	39,501	25,071	63.5	37,690	21,439	56.9	37,662	21,181	56.2
Brokerage and stock market	1,936	44.9	2.3	1,600	724	45.3	1,684	628	37.3
Insurance	26,176	11,659	44.6	26,362	11,530	43.7	25,649	11,149	43.5
INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	621,979	27.1	1,862,322	507,675	27.0	1,950,131	610,715	26.2

Table 2.-Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries
in the Five Economic Areas, as at Oct. 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943.

Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944			Oct. 1, 1943			
Areas and Industries	Total	Women		Total	Women	Total	Women		
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Maritime - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	59,593	10,326	17.3	59,388	10,336	17.4	60,706	11,008	18.1
Provinces									
Animal products	4,621	1,057	22.9	3,664	755	20.6	3,665	859	23.3
Plant products	4,202	1,928	45.9	3,547	1,751	49.4	3,433	1,658	48.3
Textiles	3,969	2,444	61.6	4,141	2,387	57.6	4,093	2,602	63.6
Iron and steel	30,902	2,656	8.7	32,694	3,237	9.9	33,682	3,654	10.8
Communications	2,929	1,544	52.7	2,615	1,367	52.3	2,707	1,410	52.1
Services	2,637	1,795	68.1	2,598	1,796	69.1	2,595	1,811	69.8
Trade	12,302	6,521	53.0	10,982	5,339	54.1	10,534	5,861	55.8
Eight Leading Industries	144,417	21,867	15.1	134,194	21,103	15.7	144,730	21,671	15.0
Finance	3,740	2,003	53.6	3,645	1,849	50.7	3,660	1,826	49.9
Maritimes - All Industries	145,157	23,870	16.1	137,839	22,952	16.7	146,390	23,499	15.8
Quebec - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	395,659	116,966	29.6	406,710	122,226	30.1	417,658	121,713	29.1
Leather products	15,259	6,825	44.7	15,610	7,045	45.1	15,157	6,853	45.2
Plant products - edible	10,717	3,662	34.2	9,713	3,188	32.8	9,862	3,369	34.2
Rubber products	5,491	2,073	37.8	4,859	1,709	35.2	4,094	1,657	40.5
Textile products	72,100	42,523	59.0	74,970	44,142	58.9	72,463	42,590	58.8
Tobacco	6,826	6,242	70.7	9,351	6,018	64.4	8,911	6,109	68.6
Chemicals and allied products	43,023	17,106	39.8	42,258	15,814	37.8	43,149	17,616	40.8
Electrical apparatus	14,968	6,477	43.2	15,812	7,211	45.6	15,126	7,033	46.5
Non-ferrous metal products	23,026	4,458	19.2	27,650	6,827	24.7	35,026	7,680	22.8
Communications	7,492	4,003	53.4	7,128	3,701	51.9	6,997	3,316	47.4
Services	13,628	6,712	49.3	12,971	6,649	51.3	13,068	6,543	50.1
Trade	41,775	17,860	42.8	41,067	17,416	42.4	38,962	16,485	42.3
Eight Leading Industries	574,582	150,806	26.2	573,965	154,819	27.0	597,546	153,323	25.7
Finance	18,141	8,607	47.4	17,654	8,161	46.3	17,783	7,987	44.9
Quebec - All Industries	592,723	159,433	26.9	591,619	163,000	27.6	615,339	161,310	26.2
Ontario - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	545,108	167,561	30.7	538,464	162,677	30.2	549,303	167,459	30.5
Leather products	11,327	4,483	39.6	11,563	4,463	38.6	11,168	4,217	37.8
Plant products - edible	33,792	16,721	43.1	26,587	10,103	39.5	32,796	13,668	42.3
Pulp and paper	36,844	11,257	30.6	36,002	11,102	30.8	35,591	10,692	30.3
Rubber products	16,062	5,021	31.3	16,242	4,719	31.0	12,650	4,146	32.8
Textile products	52,504	31,465	59.9	54,600	32,534	59.6	53,309	31,988	60.0
Clay, glass and stone	7,934	2,076	26.0	8,355	2,132	25.2	7,640	1,857	24.0
Electrical apparatus	31,097	13,436	43.2	30,064	12,950	43.1	29,565	12,016	40.8
Iron and steel	215,874	45,005	20.9	223,273	46,760	20.9	225,818	48,901	21.7
Non-ferrous metal products	30,515	7,992	25.9	34,207	9,002	26.3	34,100	8,804	25.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	14,001	5,806	41.5	16,099	6,370	42.2	14,877	6,163	41.4
Communications	10,901	6,266	57.5	10,340	5,900	57.3	10,180	5,726	56.2
Services	16,200	10,908	67.3	17,256	10,488	60.8	17,446	10,590	60.7
Trade	69,648	36,261	52.1	65,411	33,616	51.2	63,486	32,715	51.5
Eight Leading Industries	765,633	227,658	29.7	743,790	212,720	29.4	761,082	222,413	29.2
Finance	30,515	17,469	57.2	29,702	16,336	55.0	29,805	16,068	53.9
Ontario - All Industries	796,152	245,127	30.8	773,492	235,056	30.4	790,857	238,481	30.3
Prairie - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	75,570	17,628	23.3	77,327	18,375	23.8	75,085	17,294	23.0
Provinces									
Animal products - edible	14,265	4,128	28.9	14,214	3,663	27.2	11,324	3,133	27.7
Plant products - edible	7,052	2,354	33.4	5,479	1,681	34.3	6,324	2,071	32.6
Pulp and paper	4,107	1,231	30.0	3,977	1,232	31.0	5,990	1,198	30.0
Textile products	4,780	3,566	74.6	4,631	3,577	77.2	4,875	3,558	73.3
Chemicals and allied products	3,809	916	24.4	3,515	731	20.8	3,475	676	19.5
Iron and steel	25,747	2,457	9.5	29,657	4,037	13.6	30,327	3,809	12.5
Communications	4,755	2,329	48.9	4,492	2,130	47.4	4,672	2,114	45.2
Services	7,555	4,816	63.7	6,940	4,359	62.8	6,443	3,907	60.6
Trade	37,582	18,210	48.7	33,964	16,442	48.4	33,547	15,999	47.7
Eight Leading Industries	203,483	48,076	23.6	193,586	46,840	23.7	198,242	43,801	22.1
Finance	9,646	5,316	54.0	9,632	4,956	51.5	9,512	4,854	51.0
Prairies - All Industries	213,329	53,392	25.0	203,218	50,796	25.0	207,754	48,735	23.5
British Columbia - All Manufacturing ^{1/}	96,656	19,699	20.4	96,804	16,990	17.6	105,424	19,777	18.8
Columbia									
Animal products - edible	6,246	1,478	23.7	4,241	760	17.9	6,258	1,231	19.7
Plant products - edible	9,313	4,742	50.9	4,244	1,538	31.5	7,372	3,633	49.3
Lumber products	17,537	2,081	11.9	16,905	2,094	12.4	17,405	2,349	13.5
Pulp and paper	7,426	1,501	20.2	7,280	1,534	21.1	7,070	1,469	21.0
Textiles	1,332	856	62.8	1,440	977	67.8	1,252	874	69.8
Iron and steel	42,690	6,671	15.6	50,126	8,137	16.2	53,670	7,918	14.8
Services	5,497	3,430	62.4	5,011	3,014	60.1	4,936	2,898	58.8
Trade	16,671	9,800	58.8	17,150	9,107	53.0	16,898	9,178	54.4
Eight Leading Industries	173,494	37,718	21.7	172,065	33,500	19.5	183,707	36,469	19.9
Finance	4,255	2,469	57.6	4,069	2,271	55.5	4,084	2,221	54.4
B.C. - All Industries	177,760	40,177	22.6	176,154	35,771	20.3	187,791	38,690	20.6

^{1/} The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

Table 3. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at October 1, 1944, April 1, 1944 and October 1, 1943.

October 1, 1944				April 1, 1944				October 1, 1943			
Cities and Industries	Total			Total				Total			
	No.	Mo.	P.C.	No.	Mo.	P.C.		No.	Mo.	P.C.	
Montreal - Manufacturing	215,468	69,556	32.3	227,866	75,657	33.2		229,699	73,699	32.1	
Leather Products	8,411	3,903	46.4	8,333	4,057	47.0		8,542	4,077	47.7	
Pulp & Paper (chiefly printing)	9,746	3,245	33.3	9,719	3,269	33.6		9,246	2,972	32.1	
Textiles	32,626	21,972	67.3	34,933	23,692	67.8		32,549	21,889	67.2	
Tobacco	6,549	4,902	74.9	6,841	4,594	67.2		6,598	4,662	70.7	
Chemicals and Allied Products	11,097	5,063	45.6	11,090	5,001	45.1		11,169	5,326	47.7	
Electrical Apparatus	14,486	6,397	44.4	15,419	7,166	46.5		14,721	6,984	47.4	
Iron and Steel	87,202	12,464	14.3	93,860	14,026	15.0		96,899	13,910	14.4	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	9,668	2,972	31.1	11,739	5,314	45.3		16,603	8,901	53.8	
Communications	3,668	2,216	60.1	3,484	2,086	59.3		3,373	1,976	58.6	
Services	10,209	5,210	51.0	9,670	5,117	51.8		9,259	4,661	50.3	
Trade	33,840	14,867	44.7	32,984	14,533	44.1		31,326	13,675	43.6	
Finance	13,266	6,636	49.9	12,794	6,321	49.4		12,851	6,167	48.1	
- All Industries (including Finance)	300,159	99,828	33.3	305,291	104,597	34.3		307,491	101,277	32.9	
Quebec - Manufacturing	29,819	9,651	32.3	30,799	9,784	31.8		32,110	10,782	33.6	
Leather Products	2,826	1,070	37.9	2,877	1,062	36.6		2,797	1,003	35.9	
Textiles	1,829	1,510	82.6	1,958	1,606	82.0		2,464	2,020	82.0	
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,855	5,316	53.9	10,053	5,469	54.4		10,929	6,158	56.4	
Services	1,462	738	50.6	1,547	727	47.0		1,384	726	54.8	
Trade	3,691	1,479	40.1	3,352	1,297	38.6		3,210	1,243	38.7	
- All Industries (including Finance)	39,987	12,567	31.5	40,026	12,471	31.2		41,634	13,417	32.2	
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,471	71,423	37.9	192,149	72,862	37.9		191,077	72,738	38.1	
Plant Products, edible	13,883	6,861	49.4	12,086	6,398	47.4		11,464	5,275	45.9	
Pulp and Paper	16,420	6,254	38.1	15,969	6,084	38.1		16,408	5,965	36.7	
Textiles	18,747	11,384	60.7	19,410	11,686	60.2		19,287	11,795	61.2	
Chemicals and Allied Products	13,737	7,466	54.4	12,869	6,529	50.7		15,294	8,350	54.6	
Electrical Apparatus	14,764	6,926	46.9	14,769	6,938	47.4		14,450	6,440	44.6	
Iron and Steel	11,751	17,729	28.7	65,308	20,131	30.8		64,640	20,300	31.4	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	12,176	3,458	28.2	13,962	3,989	28.5		14,263	3,906	27.4	
Communications	3,268	1,874	57.5	3,155	1,840	58.3		3,040	1,755	57.7	
Services	9,222	5,613	60.9	9,366	5,775	61.5		9,026	5,504	61.0	
Trade	37,025	19,919	53.8	35,713	18,729	52.4		34,636	18,607	53.7	
Finance	14,205	8,140	57.3	13,926	7,654	55.0		13,962	7,601	53.7	
- All Industries (including Finance)	267,597	109,187	40.8	269,182	108,949	40.4		267,237	107,903	40.4	
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,674	3,177	27.2	11,266	3,202	28.4		12,299	3,621	29.4	
Pulp and Paper	3,105	1,147	36.9	3,221	1,179	36.6		3,260	1,220	37.4	
Iron and Steel	3,927	744	18.9	3,339	652	19.5		3,929	891	22.7	
Services	2,240	1,313	58.6	2,194	1,301	59.3		2,269	1,368	60.3	
Trade	4,769	2,642	55.4	4,632	2,509	54.2		4,419	2,416	54.7	
Finance	3,525	2,499	70.9	3,464	2,388	68.9		3,459	2,382	68.9	
- All Industries (including Finance)	25,974	10,172	39.2	24,762	9,922	40.1		26,390	10,308	39.1	
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,220	15,764	31.4	50,881	15,619	30.7		51,137	15,440	30.2	
Textiles	6,362	4,428	69.6	6,785	4,676	68.9		6,456	4,394	68.3	
Electrical Apparatus	6,853	3,025	44.1	6,766	3,012	44.6		6,573	2,666	40.6	
Iron and Steel	25,097	4,172	16.6	26,510	4,416	16.7		27,522	4,953	18.0	
Services	1,054	694	65.8	1,003	646	64.3		913	615	67.4	
Trade	4,667	2,490	53.3	4,337	2,381	54.9		3,997	2,210	55.3	
- All Industries (including Finance)	60,297	19,829	32.9	59,899	19,442	32.6		60,469	19,061	31.5	
Windsor - Manufacturing	34,669	5,662	16.3	36,477	5,692	15.6		36,522	5,945	16.3	
Chemicals	1,690	761	45.0	1,706	772	45.3		1,634	744	45.5	
Iron and Steel	28,819	3,240	11.2	31,058	3,457	11.1		30,655	3,507	11.4	
Services	503	313	62.2	490	293	57.8		497	282	56.7	
Trade	1,649	766	46.6	1,461	651	44.6		1,411	623	44.2	
- All Industries (including Finance)	39,343	7,299	18.6	40,762	7,151	17.5		40,977	7,374	18.0	
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	36,398	10,150	27.9	37,699	10,680	28.3		36,366	10,247	28.2	
Animal Products, edible	5,543	1,466	26.2	5,438	1,326	24.4		4,294	1,040	24.2	
Plant Products, edible	3,190	1,218	38.2	2,703	1,066	39.4		2,984	1,100	36.9	
Pulp and Paper	2,277	780	34.3	2,343	855	36.6		2,309	800	34.6	
Textiles	3,876	2,853	73.1	3,792	2,885	76.1		4,087	2,907	71.1	
Iron and Steel	12,853	1,557	12.1	14,839	2,352	15.9		14,710	2,345	15.9	
Communications	1,266	628	49.6	1,172	568	48.6		1,223	586	47.9	
Services	2,805	1,661	59.1	2,422	1,390	57.4		2,224	1,380	62.1	
Trade	16,666	6,367	38.6	14,924	7,861	52.7		14,819	7,886	51.9	
Finance	3,563	1,969	55.3	3,506	1,802	51.4		3,440	1,748	50.8	
- All Industries (including Finance)	64,475	23,239	36.0	64,280	22,821	35.6		63,166	22,131	35.0	
Vancouver - Manufacturing	51,704	11,266	21.8	58,490	12,676	21.5		60,852	12,300	20.2	
Plant Products, edible	3,150	1,165	37.0	2,571	891	34.7		2,769	1,120	40.4	
Iron and Steel	32,306	5,640	17.5	39,973	7,288	18.2		42,410	6,925	16.3	
Communications	2,669	2,050	76.8	2,486	1,909	76.8		2,566	1,952	76.3	
Services	3,911	2,471	63.2	3,600	2,183	60.6		3,648	2,104	57.7	
Trade	14,240	7,637	53.6	13,377	7,073	52.9		12,875	7,107	55.2	
Finance	2,597	1,501	57.8	2,413	1,360	56.4		2,424	1,328	54.8	
- All Industries (including Finance)	85,565	25,658	29.9	90,964	23,802	28.4		93,271	25,478	27.3	

Table 4. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Certain Industries in Specified Cities as at October 1, 1944 and April 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries		October 1, 1944					April 1, 1944				
		Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
Halifax	Manufacturing	10,478	8,415	2,063	80.3	19.7	10,232	8,429	1,803	82.4	17.6
	Plant Products - edible	949	366	583	40.7	59.3	1,008	455	553	45.2	54.8
	Iron and Steel	6,533	5,717	816	87.5	12.5	6,948	6,452	496	92.9	7.1
	Transportation	4,152	4,071	81	98.0	2.0	4,866	4,792	64	98.7	1.3
	Construction	2,714	2,816	98	96.4	3.6	2,404	2,297	107	95.5	4.5
	Services	1,077	359	738	31.5	68.5	776	205	571	26.4	73.6
	Trade	4,358	1,793	2,565	41.1	58.9	3,671	1,482	2,189	40.4	59.6
Halifax	-All Industries	24,575	18,026	6,549	73.4	26.6	23,670	18,037	5,633	76.2	23.8
Saint John	Manufacturing	7,033	5,322	1,711	75.7	24.3	7,184	5,701	1,483	79.4	20.6
	Lumber Products	926	570	356	61.6	38.4	953	584	369	61.3	38.7
	Iron and Steel	2,684	2,574	110	95.9	4.1	2,848	2,729	119	95.8	4.2
	Trade	2,406	1,309	1,097	54.4	45.6	2,139	1,177	962	55.0	45.0
Saint John	-All Industries	13,174	9,118	4,056	69.2	30.8	15,272	11,688	3,604	76.4	23.6
Sherbrooke	Manufacturing	7,566	4,844	2,722	64.0	36.0	7,768	4,749	3,019	61.1	38.9
	Textiles	4,134	1,804	2,330	43.6	56.4	4,336	1,958	2,378	45.2	54.8
	Iron and Steel	2,305	2,112	193	91.6	8.4	2,249	2,040	209	90.7	9.3
	Trade	8,922	5,325	3,597	59.7	40.3	8,656	5,230	3,426	60.4	39.6
Trois Rivières	Manufacturing	7,402	5,135	2,267	69.4	30.6	8,833	6,431	2,402	72.8	27.2
	Pulp and Paper	2,830	2,735	95	96.6	3.4	2,402	2,322	80	96.7	3.3
	Textiles	1,893	619	1,274	32.7	67.3	1,890	659	1,231	35.0	65.0
	Iron and Steel	1,142	1,026	116	89.8	10.2	1,425	1,090	335	76.5	23.5
Trois Rivières	-All Industries	9,853	7,051	2,802	71.6	28.4	9,816	7,076	2,740	72.1	27.9
Ft. William	Manufacturing	12,261	8,615	3,646	70.3	29.7	11,602	8,409	3,193	72.6	27.4
	Pulp and Paper	1,750	1,569	181	89.7	10.3	1,656	1,513	143	91.4	8.6
	Iron and Steel	9,808	6,259	3,549	65.1	34.9	9,070	6,101	2,969	67.3	32.7
	Trade	2,123	2,073	50	97.6	2.4	1,278	1,245	33	97.4	2.6
Ft. William	-All Industries	12,113	8,259	3,854	67.4	32.6	11,536	8,269	3,267	71.9	28.1
Ft. Arthur	Manufacturing	16,669	11,786	4,883	70.7	29.3	14,544	10,512	4,032	72.3	27.7
	Animal Products - edible	13,141	8,354	4,787	63.6	36.4	12,469	8,058	4,411	64.5	35.5
	Lumber Products	1,246	880	366	70.7	29.3	1,130	969	161	84.9	15.1
	Trade	1,626	1,082	544	70.9	29.1	1,550	1,112	438	71.7	28.3
Ft. Arthur	Manufacturing	1,228	1,085	143	88.4	11.6	1,074	898	176	83.6	16.4
	Rubber Products	4,405	2,852	1,553	64.4	35.6	4,032	2,412	1,620	59.8	40.2
	Textiles	1,507	1,071	436	71.1	28.9	1,572	1,022	550	72.0	28.0
	Trade	1,039	918	121	88.4	11.6	1,042	907	135	87.0	13.0
Ft. Arthur	-All Industries	16,669	11,786	4,883	70.7	29.3	14,544	10,512	4,032	72.3	27.7
Kitchener	Manufacturing	13,141	8,354	4,787	63.6	36.4	12,469	8,058	4,411	64.5	35.5
	Animal Products - edible	1,246	880	366	70.7	29.3	1,130	969	161	84.9	15.1
	Lumber Products	1,626	1,082	544	70.9	29.1	1,550	1,112	438	71.7	28.3
	Trade	1,228	1,085	143	88.4	11.6	1,074	898	176	83.6	16.4
Kitchener	Manufacturing	4,405	2,852	1,553	64.4	35.6	4,032	2,412	1,620	59.8	40.2
	Rubber Products	1,507	1,071	436	71.1	28.9	1,572	1,022	550	72.0	28.0
	Textiles	1,039	918	121	88.4	11.6	1,042	907	135	87.0	13.0
	Trade	1,039	918	121	88.4	11.6	1,042	907	135	87.0	13.0
Kitchener	-All Industries	15,628	9,710	5,918	61.9	38.1	13,874	8,962	5,012	63.9	36.1
London	Manufacturing	14,222	9,483	4,739	66.7	33.3	14,308	9,131	5,177	63.8	36.2
	Plant Products - edible	1,899	946	953	49.8	50.2	1,946	945	1,001	48.6	51.4
	Pulp and Paper	1,653	1,000	653	60.5	39.5	1,622	913	709	56.3	43.7
	Textiles	1,281	886	395	69.2	30.8	1,373	816	557	59.5	40.5
London	Manufacturing	4,496	3,735	761	83.1	16.9	4,546	3,505	1,041	77.1	22.9
	Iron and Steel	2,328	1,241	1,087	53.3	46.7	1,840	916	924	49.8	50.2
	Trade	21,040	13,188	7,852	62.7	37.3	19,766	12,739	7,027	64.4	35.6
	-All Industries	2,699	2,209	490	81.8	18.2	3,512	2,895	617	76.7	23.3
Regina	Manufacturing	696	543	153	78.0	22.0	1,328	882	446	66.4	33.6
	Animal Products - edible	3,867	1,411	2,456	36.5	63.5	3,130	1,269	1,861	40.5	59.5
	Trade	9,767	6,358	3,409	65.1	34.9	9,176	5,323	3,853	58.0	42.0
	-All Industries	1,916	1,416	500	73.8	26.2	1,693	1,217	476	71.9	28.1
Saskatoon	Manufacturing	839	545	294	65.0	35.0	775	465	310	60.0	40.0
	Animal Products - edible	2,214	1,182	1,032	53.4	46.6	1,744	1,010	734	57.9	42.1
	Trade	5,655	3,619	2,036	64.0	36.0	4,632	3,038	1,594	65.6	34.4
	-All Industries	8,024	6,395	1,629	79.7	20.3	7,583	6,261	1,322	82.6	17.4
Saskatoon	Manufacturing	1,489	977	512	65.5	34.5	1,618	1,022	596	67.3	32.7
	Animal Products - edible	1,875	616	1,259	32.9	67.1	1,875	616	1,259	32.9	67.1
	Plant Products - edible	3,089	2,811	278	91.0	9.0	3,039	2,827	212	96.6	3.4
	Trade	740	719	21	97.2	2.8	604	482	122	86.6	13.4
Calgary	Manufacturing	5,318	3,288	2,030	61.8	38.2	4,398	2,759	1,639	62.7	37.3
	Animal Products - edible	17,561	12,286	5,265	70.0	30.0	15,001	10,878	4,123	72.5	27.5
	Trade	7,256	5,122	2,134	70.6	29.4	8,072	5,870	2,202	69.0	31.0
	-All Industries	3,085	2,176	909	70.5	29.5	3,176	2,329	847	73.3	26.7
Edmonton	Manufacturing	1,678	1,297	381	82.2	17.8	2,542	1,749	793	68.8	31.2
	Animal Products - edible	1,548	1,261	287	81.5	18.5	1,548	1,261	287	81.5	18.5
	Trade	4,906	2,477	2,429	50.5	49.5	4,129	1,922	2,207	46.5	53.5
	-All Industries	17,267	10,793	6,474	62.5	37.5	16,698	10,279	6,419	61.9	38.1
Edmonton	Manufacturing	9,723	7,639	2,084	77.6	22.4	8,782	7,061	1,721	80.6	19.4
	Lumber Products	1,239	1,147	92	92.6	7.4	1,160	1,055	105	91.7	8.3
	Iron and Steel	5,805	5,512	293	95.0	5.0	6,058	5,447	611	89.9	10.1
	Trade	877	761	116	86.8	13.2	732	665	77	89.5	10.5
Victoria	Manufacturing	2,108	869	1,239	41.3	58.7	1,842	775	1,067	39.9	60.1
	Lumber Products	13,900	10,430	3,470	75.0	25.0	12,730	9,738	2,992	76.5	23.5
	Trade	13,900	10,430	3,470	75.0	25.0	12,730	9,738	2,992	76.5	23.5
	-All Industries	13,900	10,430	3,470	75.0	25.0	12,730	9,738	2,992	76.5	23.5

Table 5.- Wartime Trends of Employment of Women in Manufacturing, 1939 - 1944.

Industries	Data of the Current Surveys of Employment, 1942-1944				Data of the Census of Industry Annual Averages 1939-1942				
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1944		Number of Females Per Thousand Employees Proportions as at		Number of Females per Thousand Employees Annual Proportions				
	Total No.	Men No.	Women No.	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1942	1941	1940	1939
Manufacturing	1,153,727	1/823,985	1/529,742	1/286	1/282	1/280	1/226	1/218	1/220
Animal products - edible	46,275	35,281	10,994	238	221	195	135	116	116
Fur and products	2,984	1,808	1,176	394	363	359	345	334	335
Leather and products	28,118	16,156	11,963	425	424	408	379	337	321
Books and shoes	17,118	9,421	7,697	450	443	431	412	379	374
Lumber and its products	68,409	59,293	9,116	133	141	94	46	40	41
Rough and dressed lumber	37,090	34,242	2,848	77	87	64	20	17	16
Furniture	11,623	9,650	1,973	170	157	100	74	66	65
Other lumber products	19,696	15,401	4,295	218	235	194	114	95	100
Plant products - edible	70,076	40,669	29,407	420	411	410	308	282	273
Pulp and paper products	96,188	65,798	20,390	237	234	204	193	170	166
Pulp and paper	36,120	35,101	5,019	79	78	61	52	40	37
Paper products	16,365	9,362	7,003	428	431	402	402	366	357
Printing and publishing	31,703	21,335	10,368	327	322	286	274	222	212
Rubber products	21,607	14,494	7,113	329	348	341	325	277	296
Textile products	134,685	83,851	50,834	601	600	577	539	521	511
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,317	25,855	21,982	484	466	443	384	368	368
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,851	11,743	10,108	463	461	442	374	354	354
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,977	6,285	5,692	475	470	465	434	415	417
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,299	6,545	4,754	421	435	419	355	345	352
Hosiery and knit goods	21,750	6,822	14,928	666	675	641	627	612	604
Garments and personal furnishings	48,300	13,823	34,377	712	716	699	671	649	626
Other textile products	16,318	6,741	9,577	587	574	533	433	415	373
Tobacco	10,272	3,228	7,044	666	668	610	565	533	508
Beverages	14,424	11,328	3,096	215	208	172	134	94	83
Chemicals	78,036	47,149	30,887	396	401	354	254	235	237
Clay, glass and stone products	15,016	11,693	3,423	228	212	167	99	84	71
Electrical apparatus	47,446	26,989	20,457	431	427	372	284	260	242
Iron and steel products	435,373	364,247	71,126	183	167	134	127	79	61
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,537	19,653	3,884	166	168	156	121	86	82
Agricultural implements	10,458	8,772	1,686	161	193	130	124	48	52
Automobiles and parts	43,537	37,174	6,363	146	143	110	83	79	74
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	251	300	234	42	52	30
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,313	59,934	4,379	68	66	22	15	13	14
Heating appliances	5,540	4,925	615	111	112	94	63	54	48
Non-ferrous metal products	58,303	45,126	13,177	226	234	197	119	101	93
Non-metallic mineral products	16,100	14,530	1,570	98	99	73	60	58	56
Miscellaneous	20,415	12,446	7,969	350	351	376	301	276	258

1/ Electric Light & Power not included

72-D-02

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APRIL 1, 1945**

+ + +

(Supplement to April 1, 1945, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



OTTAWA
1945

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APRIL 1, 1945.

(Supplement to the April 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls).

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made its fifth enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons on the payrolls of the firms^{1/} furnishing monthly data on employment and payrolls. The earlier surveys, made at Oct. 1 in 1942 and 1943, and at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 of last year, had shown successive increases in the proportions of women per thousand workers of both sexes, although their number, like that of the men in recorded employment, reached its maximum at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest statistics, however, indicate a general decline in the number and the ratio of women workers as compared with Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944; the aggregate of female employees was also lower than at Oct. 1, 1943, although their proportion at the date under review was higher. The employment of women continues a factor of greater importance in the situation than was the case in the autumn of 1942, or undoubtedly than in any earlier period. The interest of the present survey is perhaps enhanced by the fact that it depicts the conditions which existed a relatively short period before the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

The 16,091 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls as at Apr. 1, 1945, reported a staff of 1,370,833 men and 498,857 women, the latter constituting 267 per thousand of the total personnel of 1,869,690. At the dates of the earlier surveys, the proportions of female workers per thousand employees were as follows:- Oct. 1, 1944, 271; Apr. 1, 1944, 270; Oct. 1, 1943, 262, and Oct. 1, 1942, 235. When allowance is made for the changes which have taken place in the employers furnishing data during the period of observation, it is estimated that the total number of men in recorded employment has decreased by approximately 40,000, or nearly three p.c., in the last six months, while the number of women employees has fallen in the same period by some 25,500, or almost five p.c. In the comparison with Apr. 1, 1944, reductions of about 19,500 men and of some 15,400 women are indicated, the loss being from one to two p.c. among the former and about three p.c. among the latter. The declines from Oct. 1, 1944, are partly seasonal in character, a factor which also enters into the comparison with the figures for Oct. 1, 1943, when employment was at an unusually high level; the number of females then reported was higher by some 19,000, or nearly four p.c., than at the latest date, while the estimated number of males exceeded that at Apr. 1 of the present year by nearly 88,000 or about six p.c. On the other hand, there has been an increase of over 49,000, or approximately 11 p.c. in the number of females reported at Apr. 1, 1945, as compared with Oct. 1, 1942. Since then, however, the males have decreased by nearly 91,900, or between six and seven p.c.

The trends of employment for women in the different industrial groups have varied to some extent in more recent months, no doubt partly as a result of the

1/ It will be recalled that the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls are, for practical reasons, limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over.

priority generally accorded the industry in the matter of labour procurement under wartime conditions. Thus, the proportion of women in recorded employment in manufacturing increased up to Oct. 1, 1944; however, the number and the proportions of female labour have since declined according to the latest survey, their ratio per thousand workers of both sexes being lower at Apr. 1 than in earlier enquiries since that for Oct. 1, 1942. Among the non-manufacturing classes as a whole, on the other hand, the numbers and the ratios of women in recorded employment have continued to increase, reaching their highest point at the date under review. It is probable that many of those more recently added to the payrolls are part-time workers.

A summary of the latest returns, (as published in Table 1 on page 2), shows a reduction as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, in the number and the proportion of women employed in manufacturing and in mining and transportation; the loss in manufacturing is partly seasonal in character. In logging and trade, an increase in the number of female employees was accompanied by a decline in their proportion per thousand of both sexes. In communications, services and finance, the number and the ratio of female employees were higher than had been the case six months previously.

In the comparison with Apr. 1, 1944, there was also a falling-off in the number and the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing establishments. In the various non-manufacturing industries, however, the reported numbers of women were generally greater, and in the case of most industries, the proportions per thousand employees of both sexes were also higher. In many of the non-manufacturing divisions, the numbers and proportions of female workers exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1, 1943, but in manufacturing, the employment of women was a factor of lessened importance. In all the major industries, the numbers and the proportions of the latest date exceeded those indicated when the first enquiry into sex distribution was made at Oct. 1, 1942.

As in previous surveys, firms in Ontario employed unusually large numbers and proportions of female workers, 47 p.c. of the women in recorded employment in Canada at Apr. 1, being situated in this province, where the indicated number of men formed only 40.3 p.c. of the Dominion total. The women reported in Ontario at the date under review constituted 298 per thousand of the workers of both sexes, a ratio which was lower than that of 308 six months earlier, being, in fact, the lowest since that of 267 at Oct. 1, 1942. Firms in Quebec employed 30.9 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate of females, and 30.3 p.c. of the total males reported at Apr. 1. The former made up 270 per thousand of the personnel of both sexes in Quebec. A relatively high proportion of women workers was also indicated in Manitoba, where such employees constituted 281 per thousand workers. The lowest proportions were found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, the industrial distributions in those provinces being unfavourable to the employment of females.

The chart on page 4 depicts for the various economic areas and for Canada as a whole, the percentages of women workers among the total employees of the co-operating firms in the nine leading industries, as revealed in the five enquiries into sex distribution so far made in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls. The graph illustrates clearly the general increases in the ratios of females in recorded employment at the earlier dates for which statistics are available, together with the declines which have more recently taken place in many cases. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, the latest ratios were the highest yet indicated. In Quebec, the proportion of women workers was exceeded only by that at Apr. 1, 1944. Firms in Ontario reported the lowest proportions of female employees since Oct. 1, 1942. In British Columbia there was a moderate falling-off as compared with Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 of last year, while the latest proportion coincided with that indicated at Oct. 1, 1943.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-1945

MARITIMES

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945



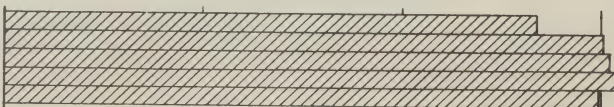
QUEBEC

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945



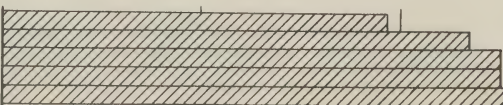
ONTARIO

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945



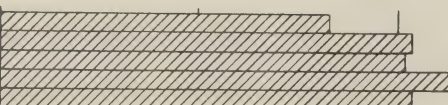
PRAIRIES

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945



B.C.

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945



CANADA

OCT. 1, 1942
OCT. 1, 1943
APRIL 1, 1944
OCT. 1, 1944
APRIL 1, 1945



0 10 20 30
PER CENT

The chart also emphasizes the important variations in the indicated proportions of women workers in different parts of the country. As has previously been pointed out, these variations result in large measure from the general industrial distribution of workers in the particular area.

As in earlier surveys, firms in the larger industrial cities reported exceedingly high proportions of the total women in recorded employment at Apr. 1, when 59.3 p.c. of the Canadian total were situated in the eight cities having populations in excess of 100,000; in the 20 cities for which statistics of employment and payrolls are regularly segregated, were reported 70.6 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. These proportions are slightly higher than those of 59 p.c. in the eight largest centres, and 69.9 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944, in the 20 cities whose populations exceed 35,000. Of the total number of men reported at the date under review, 41 p.c. were employed in the eight largest centres, and 50 p.c. in the 20 cities; six months ago, the proportion of men in the more populous centres had also been 41 p.c. in the former group of cities and 49.3 p.c. in the latter.

The recent trends of employment for women in the leading cities have not shown any marked uniformity. Thus in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, the ratios slightly increased as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, while among the 12 smaller centres as listed in Tables 1 and 4, the proportions of women workers were higher at the date under review in Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Edmonton and Victoria, but were lower in Halifax, Saint John, Kitchener - Waterloo, Fort William - Port Arthur, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary. As compared with Apr. 1, 1944, the proportions were higher in each of the 20 cities except Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Fort William - Port Arthur and Vancouver.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

Table 2 shows the sex distribution of workers in an important list of industries as at Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944. It is evident from this table that there have been numerous changes in the ratios of female employees per thousand of both sexes as compared with the periods of observation in 1944; to some extent, the changes from Oct. 1 are due to seasonal factors.

In mining, communications, services, trade and finance, the numbers of women workers reported at Apr. 1 were somewhat larger than those indicated in previous surveys. In manufacturing, transportation and construction, however, there was a falling-off as compared with Oct. 1, 1944; the totals in the last two industries were higher than at Apr. 1 of last year, but that in manufacturing was lower than in any earlier period of observation since Oct. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing.— The manufacturers furnishing data at the date under review reported the employment of 812,827 men and 304,106 women; the latter constituted 272 per thousand, a ratio which was exceeded by those of 283 per thousand at Oct. 1, 280 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. However, the latest figure was higher than that of 257 at Oct. 1, 1942, the date of the first survey of sex distribution made in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.

Between Oct. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1 of the present year, there was a decline of rather more than three p.c. in the number of men, and of between eight and nine p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in manufacturing. Under ordinary circumstances, a contraction between the autumn and the early spring is expected, but the seasonal factor was responsible for only part of the recession indicated in this comparison. The curtailment in employment as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, (resulting

obviously from other than seasonal causes) exceeded four p.c. in the case of male workers, and some eight p.c. in the case of women employed in factories. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, the decline among the latter approximated 10 p.c.

The greatest losses in the number of women in recorded employment in the last six months have taken place in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and chemical plants and in food-processing, those in the last-named being seasonal in character. As compared with a year ago, however, the females on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the vegetable food industries showed an increase, although there was a minor decline in their proportion per thousand of both sexes.

As usual, textile manufacturers provided work for the largest numbers and the highest proportions of female employees; the 84,042 women reported therein formed nearly 28 p.c. of all women engaged in manufacturing at Apr. 1. Their ratio per thousand employees was 600, as compared with 601 at Oct. 1, and 598 at Apr. 1, 1944.

In spite of important reductions in employment for persons of both sexes in iron and steel, these industries accounted for the second largest group of women in manufacturing. The number reported was 57,043, a substantial decline from that of over 71,000 at Oct. 1; the proportion had then been 163 per thousand, exceeding the latest ratio of 141 per thousand. When employment in the iron and steel division was at its highest level, (in 1943), the proportion of women at Oct. 1 had been 168 per thousand.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.-- The number of women reported in the non-manufacturing industries at Apr. 1 was higher by 2.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1, and there was also an increase in the ratio per thousand workers; this rose from 251 at Oct. 1 to 259 at the date under review, while that at Apr. 1, 1944, had been 234.

Statistics furnished by 2,737 trading establishments showed a total of 92,012 women in a staff of 188,540 at the beginning of April; this was an increase of between three and four p.c. since Oct. 1. However, the proportion, at 488 per thousand, showed a slight falling-off from that of 493 six months previously. Financial institutions employed 36,023 women, who constituted 540 per thousand, as compared with 539 at Oct. 1, and 519 at Apr. 1, 1944; the latest aggregate slightly exceeded that at the beginning of October, while the number of men showed little general change in this comparison.

The co-operating service establishments reported the employment of 29,435 women, the largest total yet indicated; their ratio per thousand rose from 582 six months ago, to 593 at the date under review. In the communications division, the number of women employed by the companies furnishing data was 17,056; this was slightly higher than the figure indicated six months previously, while there was also a minor gain in their proportion per thousand workers of both sexes. In logging, a moderate rise in the number of female employees was accompanied by a falling-off in the ratio which they constituted of the total employees. In mining and transportation, the numbers and the proportions were lower than at Oct. 1, 1944.

WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the five economic areas at Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, is indicated in Table 3, while the general figures for the provinces are contained in Table 1 on page 2. On page 4 appears a chart showing the proportions of women in recorded employment in the economic areas, as indicated in the periods of observation from Oct. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1945.

The number of female employees in each of the economic areas was lower at the date under review than at the first of October. In some instances, however, the reductions also indicated in this comparison in the number of men in recorded employment were relatively greater, so that in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and in Quebec, the proportions of females per thousand workers were a little higher at the beginning of April than six months previously. In the Maritime and Prairie Areas, the ratios per thousand workers also slightly exceeded those at Apr. 1, 1944; this was also the case in British Columbia. In that province and in Ontario there was in the last six months a falling-off in the number and in the proportion of women; the latest figures were also lower than those at Apr. 1, 1944. The decline from Oct. 1 is partly seasonal in character; as has previously been stated, it is probable that the employment of females reaches the annual maximum about that date, when the number employed in food-processing plants is unusually high.

In manufacturing throughout Canada, 304,106 women were in recorded employment at the beginning of April, when they constituted 272 per thousand workers of both sexes. Of the Dominion total, 50.7 p.c. were employed by the establishments co-operating in Ontario, while in Quebec were reported 36.2 p.c. of the aggregate. These proportions are somewhat greater than those of 50.4 p.c. and 35.2 p.c. in Ontario and Quebec, respectively, in the last survey. The ratio of women per thousand employees in manufacturing in these two provinces coincided, at 294 per thousand. In each case, this proportion was lower than six months previously, being also below that indicated at Apr. 1, 1944. In the Prairie Provinces, the co-operating manufacturers reported that 221 per thousand of their staffs were women or girls, while the ratios in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were considerably lower, at 172 and 161 per thousand, respectively. In all areas there were declines in the latest proportions as compared with those at Apr. 1 of last year. Among the non-manufacturing classes, on the other hand, the numbers of women per thousand employees in the various industries were in many cases higher at the latest date than in any earlier enquiry.

Maritime Provinces.- Little general change as compared with Oct. 1 was reported in the number of women employed in these provinces at the beginning of April, while there was a decline in the number of men. The latest survey showed a total of 23,838 women on the forces of the co-operating firms, of whose employees they constituted 168 per thousand; this proportion was slightly higher than any previously indicated. In manufacturing, the number of women was seasonally lower at the date under review than was the case at Oct. 1, and there was also a falling-off as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, when the maximum of employment was indicated for persons of both sexes. The numbers in services and trade in the Maritime Provinces were greater than in any preceding tabulation.

Quebec.- The firms furnishing data in the nine leading industries in this province reported the employment of 415,669 men and 154,088 women at the beginning of April; these numbers were smaller than those indicated at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, being also less than that at Oct. 1, 1943. Although the latest proportion of female workers, at 270 per thousand, was very slightly higher than six months previously, it was lower than that of 276 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944.

In the last six months, there has been a decline of over 6,800 in the number of women in recorded employment as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. In the 12 months' comparison, the reduction has been even more striking, exceeding 12,000. In Quebec, the proportion of females per thousand in recorded employment in manufacturing was lower at the date under review than at Oct. 1 or Apr. 1 of last year, indicating relatively larger recessions in the number of women than of men engaged in factory work.

The greatest falling-off in the employment of females has taken place in production for the war, notably in the manufacture of chemical products, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel products. On the other hand, the number of females employed in the textile trades increased by approximately four p.c. in the six months; however, the number and ratio of women workers in the industry at Apr. 1, 1945, showed little change in the 12 months.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the number and the proportions of the women in recorded employment were generally higher in Quebec than had been the case in the spring or the autumn of 1944, also exceeding those at Oct. 1, 1943.

Ontario.— There was a reduction of over four p.c. in the number of women employed in the nine leading industries in Ontario at the beginning of April as compared with Oct. 1, the decline being partly seasonal in character. As compared with Apr. 1, 1944, moreover, there was also a falling-off in the number and the proportion of females per thousand workers of both sexes, although the losses in this comparison were on a much smaller scale than those noted in the comparison with Oct. 1. In spite of the recession at the latest date, firms in Ontario showed a higher ratio of female employment than was indicated in any other province, 298 per thousand workers being women or girls, as compared with 308 per thousand at Oct. 1, and 304 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. The latest proportion substantially exceeded that of 267 per thousand workers of both sexes in the Dominion as a whole. The statistics furnished by 6,677 employers at Apr. 1, showed a personnel of 786,672, of whom 234,649 were women.

The manufacturers in Ontario furnishing information at the date under review employed 154,074 women and girls, a number which was some eight p.c. lower than that noted at Oct. 1944, and was also more than five p.c. below the Apr. 1, 1944, total. The reduction in the former comparison took place very largely in the electrical apparatus, vegetable food and iron and steel product divisions, while there were moderate gains in textile, rubber, paper-using, leather products and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. As compared with Apr. 1, 1944, the number of women employed in vegetable food processing, paper-using, rubber and a few other classes were somewhat higher, but there were declines among the industries turning out commodities for the war, notably in the iron and steel and chemical industries. The non-manufacturing industries reported fairly general increases in the employment of females at Apr. 1 as compared with earlier periods.

Prairie Provinces.— The number of men and of women in recorded employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed a reduction at Apr. 1 from Oct. 1, 1944; in the case of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the decline among the men was relatively greater than that for women employees, so that the proportion of the latter to the total of both sexes was somewhat higher at the date under review. In Alberta, the ratio was unchanged in the six months. The 51,968 females in recorded employment in the Prairie Area as a whole constituted 253 per thousand in the total of 205,066 in the nine leading industries at Apr. 1. The general proportion at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 250, the same as at Apr. 1 of last year. These ratios were somewhat below those indicated in the Dominion as a whole.

The number and proportion of women engaged in manufacturing in the Prairie Provinces at Apr. 1 showed a falling-off as compared with Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 of 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943. The loss took place largely in animal food and iron and steel products, while there has been a moderate gain in textile factories in the last six months. Among the non-manufacturing groups, services and finance employed more female help; in the case of the former, the proportion was also somewhat higher. In trade, an increase in the number of women workers was accompanied by a decline in

their ratio per thousand of both sexes.

British Columbia. - The firms furnishing data in this province reported 132,056 male and 34,314 female employees at Apr. 1, when there was loss of some four p.c. in the former and of between 14 and 15 p.c. in the latter as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. To some extent, the declines in this comparison are of a seasonal nature. However, there was also a reduction as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. The general proportion of women in recorded employment in British Columbia, at 206 per thousand, was lower than in any other province except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being also considerably below the Dominion ratio of 267 per thousand.

In addition to the shrinkage in the number of women employed in iron and steel plants in more recent months, there has also been a contraction in food-processing as compared with the beginning of October. This was mainly a result of seasonal factors; the number of female workers reported therein was somewhat greater than at Apr. 1, 1944. Little general change was indicated in the various non-manufacturing industries.

WOMEN WORKERS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at Apr. 1 by firms in cities having populations of 35,000 and over; in Tables 4 and 5 are given data for a number of industries in these centres.

Halifax.- The firms furnishing data in Halifax employed 6,551 women, - practically the same number as at Oct. 1, 1944. The proportion per thousand of both sexes was rather lower, standing at 243 at the date under review, as compared with 266 six months earlier; however, the latest ratio was higher than that of 238 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. Of the total women workers reported at the beginning of April, just over 30 p.c. of the total were engaged in manufacturing, a proportion which was substantially lower than that indicated in most other cities for which data are segregated. The largest group of female employees in Halifax belonged in trade, which reported 2,629, or more than 40 p.c. of the aggregate number in recorded employment in the city at the date under review. The ratio of 581 women per thousand workers in merchandising establishments, however, was somewhat lower than those of 589 at Oct. 1, and 596 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Saint John.- The women in recorded employment in Saint John, numbering 4,063, constituted a rather smaller-than-average proportion of the total working force of 15,396 reported at Apr. 1. The ratio per thousand employees was 264, showing a reduction from that of 308 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944; however, the latest figure exceeded that of 236 at Apr. 1 of last year. The 1,622 women engaged in manufacturing establishments made up not quite two-fifths of the all-industries' total in the city. This proportion, as in the case of Halifax, was below average for the cities. In trade, were reported 1,174 female employees, who constituted 456 per thousand workers in the industry; the latter figure coincided with that indicated six months earlier.

Montreal.- Employment for workers of both sexes declined in Montreal at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, according to data tabulated from 2,461 firms in the nine leading industries, with a staff of 288,001 persons, including 96,871 women, who made up 336 per thousand employees. This proportion slightly exceeded that of 333 indicated six months previously, but was lower than that of 343 at Apr. 1, 1944. The most pronounced losses in the employment of women at the date under review were in manufacturing, notably of chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. On the other hand, leather, textile and

some other factories reported increases in the number of female workers as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, services and finance employed larger numbers and higher proportions of women. In trade, however, the ratio was rather lower than that indicated six months earlier; this is probably due in part to seasonal causes.

Not quite 68 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment in Montreal at the date under review were engaged in manufacturing; at Oct. 1, some 70 p.c. had been classed therein, while the proportion at Apr. 1, 1944, had exceeded 72 p.c. Of the 65,479 females reported in manufacturing at the beginning of April, over 35 p.c. were on the payrolls of textile factories, in which had been employed only about 22 p.c. of the aggregate in factory employment at Oct. 1, 1944. The next largest group of women workers was in merchandising establishments, where the proportion of females, at 435 per thousand employees at the beginning of April, was lower than that of 447 six months earlier. In iron and steel plants were reported 9,289 women, constituting the third largest group of female employees in Montreal at Apr. 1; their ratio to the total, however, was only 121 per thousand, as compared with 143 at Oct. 1, 1944.

Quebec.— The 287 firms furnishing data in Quebec at the beginning of April reported a staff of 34,901, of whom 10,497 were women, a proportion of 301 per thousand. This was lower than the ratio indicated in any earlier survey of sex distribution, the first of which was made at Oct. 1, 1942. The proportion at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 315. In the six months, there has been a decline of some 17 p.c. in the employment of women in Quebec, accompanying that of 11 p.c. in the number of men on the working forces of the co-operating establishments. Some 72 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at Apr. 1 were classified in manufacturing, in which they formed 301 per thousand workers of both sexes; at Oct. 1, 1944, the proportion had been 323 per thousand. The ratios of female employees in the non-manufacturing industries in Quebec were generally less than average.

Sherbrooke.— The women in recorded employment in Sherbrooke formed an unusually high proportion of the total, mainly on account of the concentration of employment in the textile industries in that city. The 3,737 females on the staffs of the co-operating establishments made up 404 per thousand employees of both sexes at Apr. 1. This proportion was rather higher than those of 403 per thousand at Oct. 1, and 396 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. The ratio of women workers in Sherbrooke exceeded that in any other city for which data are segregated except Ottawa and Regina. In manufacturing, were reported 3,056 women, who constituted 81.8 p.c. of the total of females in recorded employment in the city, where they formed 391 per thousand employees of both sexes in factory work at Apr. 1. This proportion was higher than that in any other of the 20 cities shown in tables 4-5, also exceeding the general proportion in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Three Rivers.— At the first of April, 3,093 women workers were reported in this city, where they made up 301 per thousand workers of both sexes. Six months earlier, the ratio of women had been 284 per thousand. Practically 80 p.c. of all female employees reported in Three Rivers at the date under review were classified in manufacturing, those in textiles being particularly numerous; in that industry, they constituted 670 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with the ratio of 673 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Toronto.— Statistics were received from 2,385 establishments in Toronto with a combined working force of 263,380 persons, of whom 104,425 were females, who formed 396 per thousand of the total of both sexes at the beginning of April.

When adjustment was made for an increase in the number of co-operating firms in the last six months, there was a reduction of between five and six p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in Toronto at the first of April as compared with Oct. 1. This decline exceeded that of just over one p.c. shown in the six months in the number of male employees. In both cases, most of the recession took place in the iron and steel-using industries; electrical apparatus plants also showed curtailment as compared with last autumn, but the losses were not so large. On the other hand, the employment of women increased in textile, paper-using and some other factories, while there were also gains in the non-manufacturing industries, notably trade, services and communications.

In manufacturing, the women on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments constituted 362 per thousand of the total personnel reported at Apr. 1. Within this division, nearly 12,300 women were reported in the iron and steel division, in which the proportion as well as the number of females, was decidedly lower than six months previously. Nevertheless, the ratio of 242 women per thousand workers in iron and steel in Toronto continued higher than in any other city except Fort William - Port Arthur, also exceeding the Dominion figure of 141 per thousand. The next largest group of women in manufacturing in Toronto was reported in textiles, in which 11,877 of the 19,422 employees at Apr. 1 were females, who formed 612 per thousand employees. This proportion was rather greater than that of 607 per thousand workers at Oct. 1, also exceeding that of 802 per thousand a year ago. Large numbers of women were also employed in food, printing and paper-using, chemical and electrical apparatus factories in Toronto.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, trade, finance and services provided work for important numbers and large proportions of women workers. However, the ratios per thousand employees of both sexes in these industries were a little lower than had been the case at the beginning of October in 1944.

Ottawa.-- Of the total of 25,171 persons employed in Ottawa by the firms furnishing statistics of employment and payrolls at Apr. 1, 10,215, or 406 per thousand were women. This ratio was higher than those of 392 per thousand at Oct. 1, and 401 at Apr. 1, 1944. There was a falling-off in the number of women employed in manufacturing, but the proportion was unchanged from the preceding report. In services, trade and finance, there were slight increases in the ratios of women workers; in trade, the number of females reported was also higher, while little change was shown in the other two industries. The general proportion of women in Ottawa was decidedly above-average, exceeding that in any other of the 20 cities for which data are segregated except Regina. It should be noted that this survey does not extend to the Government service, in which the employment of women is a factor of great importance.

Hamilton.-- There was a further small increase in the number of women workers reported in Hamilton at Apr. 1 as compared with six months previously; the 415 firms co-operating at the date under review reported 41,350 male and 20,048 female employees, the latter forming 327 per thousand of the total of 61,398. There were small gains in employment for workers of both sexes; the proportion of women, however, was slightly lower than that of 329 at Oct. 1, 1944, although it was higher than in any earlier survey of sex distribution. Textile and iron and steel plants provided work for the largest groups of females, these two employing over half of all the women reported in manufacturing at the beginning of April; in the former industry, 71 p.c. of the reported employees were females, but in the latter, the proportion was low, at only 16 p.c. In trade, there was an increase in the number and the ratio of female workers in recorded employment as compared with Oct. 1, 1944.

Windsor.- As has previously been stated, the female employees in Windsor constituted relatively small proportions of the reported working forces, due to the industrial distribution existing in the city. Of the aggregate staff of 38,744 at Apr. 1, only 7,419 were women, a ratio of 191 per thousand. This was slightly higher than the proportion of 186 noted at Oct. 1. The majority of the females in recorded employment in Windsor at Apr. 1 were classified in manufacturing, in which were reported some 74.5 p.c. of the total. The largest group was employed in iron and steel plants, in which the women workers, numbering 2,962, constituted only 107 per thousand of both sexes in the industry.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Of the total of 14,568 persons in recorded employment in these cities at Apr. 1, 3,810, or 262 per thousand, were women. This proportion was smaller than that in most other cities for which statistics are separately prepared, the exceptions being Halifax, Windsor, and Victoria. There was a decline in the Apr. 1 ratio as compared with that at Oct. 1, 1944, when 293 per thousand employees in Fort William and Port Arthur had been women. The falling-off took place largely in the iron and steel industries, in which females had then made up 349 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 287 per thousand at the date under review.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The 169 firms furnishing data in Kitchener - Waterloo employed 6,133 women and 10,466 men, the former constituting 369 per thousand workers of both sexes. The ratio at Oct. 1 had been 381, and that at Apr. 1, 1944, 361. Textile and rubber factories reported the employment of many women at the date under review, but in each case the number and the proportion of females were lower than six months previously. Manufacturing as a whole provided work for just over 80 p.c. of the total women indicated at the beginning of April. Among the non-manufacturing classes, finance employed the largest number of women, who made up 636 per thousand of the total at that date.

London.- Of the latest aggregate of 21,088 workers of both sexes, 7,738, or 367 per thousand, were women, a proportion which was smaller than that of 373 per thousand at Oct. 1, but exceeded the ratio of 356 at Apr. 1, 1944. More than 58 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment at the date under review were employed in manufacturing, the largest groups being in vegetable foods and textile plants. In trade and finance, the numbers and proportions of women workers were also considerable.

Winnipeg.- In the last six months, employment for men and women has declined moderately in Winnipeg, but the falling-off among the former was slightly more pronounced, with the result that the proportion of women workers at Apr. 1, standing at 364 per thousand, was a little higher than that of 360 at Oct. 1, 1944. Statistics were received from 690 establishments employing 62,687 persons at Apr. 1, of whom 22,806 were females; this number was less by some two p.c. than that reported at the beginning of October.

Only about two-fifths of the total number of women workers reported at the date under review were classified in manufacturing, where they formed 268 per thousand, a ratio which was lower than that of 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, being also below the proportions indicated in earlier surveys. Within the manufacturing division, the largest group of female employees was reported in textile plants, in which they made up 735 per thousand of the total staff. In trade, women constituted 546 per thousand of the workers of both sexes, a proportion slightly exceeding that indicated months earlier, when the number had also been rather smaller.

Regina.- Largely because of the importance of trade in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the city, there was an unusually high proportion of women workers in Regina, where they formed 428 per thousand of both sexes at the first of April. Rather more than half of the 4,343 women then reported were on the staffs of merchandising establishments, in which they made up 537 per thousand of both sexes. This ratio, however, was lower than had been the case six months previously, being also below the Apr. 1, 1944, proportion.

Saskatoon.- The 133 firms furnishing information at the date under review indicated the employment of 3,774 men and 2,112 women, the latter forming 359 per thousand of the total. This was very similar to the ratio of 360 per thousand at Oct. 1, but was rather higher than that of 344 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. Only some 22 p.c. of the total number of women reported at the latest date were employed in manufacturing, the majority of female workers in Saskatoon belonging in trade.

Calgary.- There was a falling-off in the number and the proportion of women in recorded employment in Calgary at the first of April, when the establishments whose returns were received had a staff of 5,097 female and 12,355 male employees; the former constituted 292 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 300 per thousand six months earlier. Not quite 1,500 women workers were employed by manufacturers, of whose personnel they made up only 183 per thousand. The latter figure was lower than that of 203 per thousand at Oct. 1, but was slightly above the ratio at Apr. 1, 1944. The largest group of women was classed in trading establishments, which reported 1,956 females, or 376 per thousand of the total personnel.

Edmonton.- According to information received from 214 firms in Edmonton, they employed 9,934 men and 6,170 women at Apr. 1; the proportion of 333 of the latter per thousand of both sexes slightly exceeded that of 375 at Oct. 1, and 381 at Apr. 1, 1941. However, the number of female employees at the date under review was rather lower than was the case six months or twelve months earlier. There was a decline in both comparisons in manufacturing, where only 1,775 females were reported at Apr. 1; they then made up 266 per thousand of the personnel, as compared with 294 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944.

Vancouver.- The decline in industrial activity indicated in Vancouver in more recent months has affected women to a greater extent than men, there being at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1 a reduction of about eight p.c. in recorded employment for the former, as compared with that of less than one p.c. for the latter. Of the total staff of 83,523 reported at the date under review, 23,656 were women or girls, who made up 283 per thousand of both sexes; the proportion six months earlier had been 299 per thousand. The loss took place very largely in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel work, in which there was a falling-off in the number and the ratio of female employees. Trading establishments also indicated the employment of rather fewer women; this was probably due in part to seasonal factors. However, the proportion of females at the latest date was also lower than had been the case at Apr. 1, 1944.

Victoria.- The women in recorded employment in Victoria at Apr. 1 numbered 3,586, in a total staff of 14,226. The ratio was 252 per thousand, exceeding that of 244 per thousand at the beginning of October. Of the latest aggregate, rather more than one-third were engaged in manufacturing, while just over 37 p.c. belonged in trade. The proportion of women workers in the latter (60 p.c.) was unusually high, as compared with 51 p.c. in British Columbia, and 48.8 p.c. in Canada as a whole. On the other hand, the ratio in manufacturing was lower than in any other city for which data are segregated, being also below the Dominion and the provincial proportions at Apr. 1, 1945.

Table 2.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1944.

Industries	April 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944			April 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,116,933	304,106	27.2	1,172,486	332,180	28.3	1,178,693	330,604	28.0
Animal products - edible	41,599	9,144	22.0	46,275	10,994	23.8	41,977	9,359	22.3
Fur and products	3,187	1,251	39.3	2,984	1,176	39.4	3,031	1,152	38.0
Leather and products	29,219	12,400	42.4	28,118	11,963	42.5	28,929	12,336	42.6
Boots and shoes	17,772	7,964	44.8	17,118	7,697	45.0	17,445	7,850	45.0
Lumber and products	65,241	8,444	12.9	68,409	9,116	13.3	62,129	8,751	14.1
Rough and dressed lumber	34,586	2,825	8.2	37,090	2,848	7.7	32,020	2,868	9.0
Furniture	11,952	1,834	15.3	11,623	1,973	17.0	11,294	1,874	16.6
Other lumber products	18,704	3,787	20.2	19,696	4,296	21.8	18,815	4,009	21.3
Plant products - edible	52,628	19,730	37.5	70,076	29,407	42.0	48,570	18,261	37.6
Pulp and paper products	85,921	20,471	23.8	86,188	20,390	23.7	83,954	20,256	24.4
Pulp and paper	36,887	2,834	7.7	38,120	3,019	7.9	35,576	2,844	8.0
Paper products	16,752	7,109	42.4	16,365	7,003	42.8	16,614	7,421	44.7
Printing and publishing	32,282	10,528	32.6	31,703	10,368	32.7	30,864	9,991	32.4
Rubber products	22,830	7,298	32.0	21,607	7,113	32.9	20,119	6,436	32.0
Textile products	140,122	84,042	60.0	134,685	80,834	60.1	139,782	83,607	59.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,992	22,587	45.2	48,317	21,952	45.4	50,032	22,792	45.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,438	10,251	45.7	21,851	10,108	46.3	23,017	10,576	45.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,262	5,791	47.2	11,977	5,692	47.5	12,427	5,919	47.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,841	5,022	42.4	11,299	4,764	42.1	11,304	4,833	42.8
Hosiery and knit goods	22,321	15,222	68.2	21,750	14,928	68.6	22,816	15,534	67.8
Garments and personal furnishings	50,670	36,587	71.8	48,300	34,377	71.2	50,105	35,599	71.0
Other textile products	17,139	9,846	57.4	16,318	9,577	58.7	16,729	9,682	57.9
Tobacco	12,029	7,792	64.8	10,272	7,044	68.6	11,587	7,294	62.9
Beverages	13,906	2,843	20.4	14,424	3,096	21.5	12,481	2,523	20.2
Chemicals and allied products	76,169	27,116	35.6	78,036	30,887	39.6	74,376	28,822	38.8
Clay, glass and stone products	15,452	3,428	22.2	15,016	3,423	22.8	15,738	3,505	22.3
Electric light and power	17,915	2,434	13.6	18,769	2,438	13.0	17,168	2,335	13.6
Electrical apparatus	43,009	17,891	41.6	47,446	20,457	43.1	47,548	20,700	43.7
Iron and steel products	405,024	57,043	14.1	435,373	71,126	16.3	466,541	78,369	16.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,750	3,207	9.5	33,650	3,346	9.9	33,694	3,181	9.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,615	3,693	15.6	23,537	3,894	16.5	23,941	4,081	16.9
Agricultural implements	11,182	1,658	14.8	10,458	1,686	16.1	11,149	1,949	17.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	166,218	24,583	14.8	188,492	33,782	17.9	197,505	35,347	17.9
Automobiles and parts	42,760	6,054	14.2	43,537	6,363	14.6	45,167	6,539	12.4
Aircraft and parts	-	-	26.5	-	-	29.1	-	-	29.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,477	3,788	6.0	64,313	4,379	6.8	78,989	6,080	7.7
Heating appliances	6,201	710	11.4	5,540	615	11.1	5,247	551	10.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,957	2,091	11.6	22,214	2,354	10.6	18,877	2,094	11.1
Foundry and machine shop products	10,316	1,023	9.9	10,176	1,104	10.8	13,474	1,895	14.1
Firearms	-	-	25.3	-	-	31.2	-	-	55.6
Other iron and steel products	72,308	16,290	22.5	76,993	19,976	25.9	83,765	23,261	27.8
Non-ferrous metal products	55,856	13,114	23.5	58,303	13,177	22.6	68,205	16,719	24.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,289	1,553	9.6	16,100	1,670	9.8	16,056	1,602	10.0
Miscellaneous	19,555	8,031	40.4	20,415	7,969	39.0	21,605	8,577	39.7
LOGGING	80,389	1,394	1.7	54,135	1,015	1.9	71,992	1,198	1.7
MINING	70,350	2,088	3.0	70,804	2,351	3.3	74,215	2,079	2.8
Coal	26,187	348	1.3	26,323	367	1.4	27,266	293	1.1
Metallic ores	35,490	1,014	3.0	32,893	1,129	3.4	36,512	1,031	2.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,722	726	6.8	11,588	855	7.4	10,437	755	7.2
COMMUNICATIONS	30,048	17,056	56.8	29,903	16,595	55.5	28,178	15,488	55.0
Telegraphs	7,299	2,240	30.7	7,448	2,310	31.0	7,410	2,187	29.5
Telephones	22,674	14,803	65.3	22,455	14,285	63.6	20,768	13,301	64.0
TRANSPORTATION	155,910	12,956	8.3	161,041	13,645	8.5	147,919	12,241	8.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	47,144	5,127	10.9	46,747	5,168	11.0	44,103	4,849	11.0
Steam railways	87,538	7,047	8.1	88,089	7,103	8.1	83,659	6,628	7.9
Shipping and stevedoring	21,228	782	3.7	26,205	1,384	5.3	20,157	764	3.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111,262	3,797	3.4	145,735	3,948	2.7	103,211	3,646	3.5
Building	36,493	2,059	5.6	43,844	2,195	5.0	36,240	2,104	5.8
Highway	34,960	1,429	4.1	59,022	1,370	2.3	31,491	1,525	4.2
Railway	39,809	309	0.8	42,869	383	0.9	35,480	217	0.6
SERVICES	49,603	29,435	59.3	47,517	27,659	58.2	44,778	26,306	58.7
Hotels and restaurants	32,518	18,119	55.7	30,518	16,423	53.8	28,199	15,333	54.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,085	11,316	66.2	16,999	11,256	66.1	16,579	10,973	66.2
TRADE	189,540	92,012	48.6	179,978	88,732	49.3	169,614	82,420	48.9
Retail	139,513	77,877	55.8	133,337	75,047	56.3	126,689	70,067	55.3
Wholesale	49,027	14,135	28.8	46,641	13,685	29.3	41,925	12,353	29.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,803,015	462,834	25.7	1,861,599	486,125	26.1	1,817,600	473,982	26.1
FINANCE	66,675	36,023	54.0	66,612	36,854	53.9	64,722	33,693	51.9
Banks and trust companies	39,594	23,303	60.4	39,501	23,071	59.9	37,690	21,439	56.9
Brokerage and stock market	1,980	905	45.7	1,835	824	44.9	1,680	720	42.9
Insurance	25,101	11,815	45.3	26,176	11,959	45.7	25,352	11,434	45.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,869,690	498,867	26.7	1,928,111	621,979	27.1	1,882,322	607,575	27.0

Table 3.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1944.

Areas and Industries		Apr. 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944		
		Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
		No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	- All Manufacturing 1/	58,138	9,996	17.2	59,693	10,326	17.3	59,388	10,536	17.4
	Animal products	3,888	869	22.4	4,621	1,057	22.9	3,664	765	20.6
	Plant products	4,560	2,318	50.8	4,202	1,928	45.9	3,647	1,751	49.4
	Textile products	4,258	2,651	62.3	3,969	2,444	61.6	4,141	2,587	57.6
	Iron and steel	30,298	2,065	6.8	30,902	2,686	8.7	32,694	3,237	9.9
	Communications	2,743	1,506	54.9	2,929	1,544	52.7	2,615	1,567	52.3
	Services	2,790	1,906	68.3	2,637	1,795	68.1	2,598	1,796	69.1
	Trade	12,946	6,662	51.5	12,302	6,521	53.0	10,982	6,939	54.1
	Eight Leading Industries	138,124	21,846	15.8	144,417	21,867	15.1	134,194	21,103	15.7
	Finance	3,701	1,992	53.8	3,740	2,003	53.6	3,645	1,849	50.7
- All Industries		141,825	23,838	16.8	148,157	23,870	16.1	137,859	22,952	16.7
Quebec	- All Manufacturing 1/	374,899	110,150	29.4	395,559	118,966	29.8	406,710	122,225	30.1
	Leather products	15,792	7,106	45.0	15,259	6,825	44.7	15,610	7,045	45.1
	Plant products - edible	10,190	3,301	32.4	10,717	3,662	34.2	9,713	3,188	32.8
	Rubber products	5,987	2,006	33.5	5,491	2,073	37.8	4,859	1,709	35.2
	Textile products	75,182	44,172	58.8	72,100	42,523	59.0	74,970	44,142	58.9
	Tobacco	9,045	6,244	69.0	8,826	6,242	70.7	9,351	6,018	64.4
	Chemicals and allied products	39,974	13,557	33.9	43,023	17,106	39.8	42,258	16,814	39.8
	Electrical apparatus	11,896	5,541	46.6	14,988	6,477	43.2	15,812	7,211	45.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	19,796	4,373	22.1	23,028	4,428	19.2	27,650	6,827	24.7
	Communications	7,689	4,224	54.9	7,492	4,003	53.4	7,128	3,701	51.9
Quebec	Services	15,732	7,109	51.8	13,628	6,712	49.3	12,971	6,649	51.3
	Trade	44,357	18,670	42.1	41,775	17,860	42.8	41,067	17,416	42.4
	Eight Leading Industries	551,536	146,333	26.4	574,582	150,806	26.2	573,965	154,819	27.0
	Finance	18,221	8,755	48.0	18,141	8,607	47.4	17,654	8,181	46.3
	- All Industries	569,757	154,088	27.0	592,723	159,413	26.9	591,619	163,000	27.6
Ontario	- All Manufacturing 1/	624,665	154,074	29.4	545,108	167,561	30.7	538,464	162,677	30.2
	Leather products	11,790	4,593	39.0	11,327	4,483	39.6	11,563	4,463	38.6
	Plant products - edible	27,432	10,648	38.8	38,792	16,721	43.1	25,587	10,103	39.5
	Pulp and paper	37,768	11,488	30.4	36,844	11,257	30.6	36,002	11,102	30.8
	Rubber products	16,785	5,283	31.5	16,062	5,021	31.3	15,242	4,719	31.0
	Textile products	54,234	32,502	59.9	52,504	31,465	59.9	54,600	32,534	59.6
	Clay, glass and stone products	8,290	2,021	24.4	7,984	2,076	26.0	8,555	2,152	25.2
	Electrical apparatus	29,806	11,902	39.9	31,097	13,436	43.2	30,064	12,950	43.1
	Iron and steel	202,613	37,651	18.6	215,574	45,005	20.9	223,273	46,760	20.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,604	8,048	25.5	30,915	7,992	25.9	34,207	9,002	26.3
Ontario	Miscellaneous manufactured products	13,726	5,905	43.0	14,001	5,806	41.5	15,099	6,370	42.2
	Communications	11,192	6,646	59.4	10,901	6,266	57.5	10,340	5,980	57.3
	Services	19,399	11,712	60.4	18,200	10,908	59.9	17,258	10,488	60.8
	Trade	73,753	38,442	52.1	69,648	36,261	52.1	65,411	33,516	51.2
	Eight Leading Industries	756,251	217,259	28.7	765,633	227,658	29.7	743,790	218,720	29.4
	Finance	30,421	17,390	57.2	30,519	17,469	57.2	29,702	16,336	55.0
	- All Industries	786,672	234,649	29.8	796,152	245,127	30.8	773,492	235,056	30.4
Prairie Provinces	- All Manufacturing 1/	71,855	15,866	22.1	75,570	17,628	23.3	77,327	18,375	23.8
	Animal products - edible	12,654	3,198	25.3	14,265	4,128	28.9	14,214	3,863	27.2
	Plant products - edible	5,906	1,978	33.5	7,052	2,354	33.4	5,479	1,881	34.3
	Pulp and paper	4,228	1,260	29.8	4,107	1,231	30.0	3,977	1,232	31.0
	Textile products	5,097	3,812	74.8	4,780	3,566	74.6	4,631	3,577	77.2
	Chemicals and allied products	3,528	918	26.0	3,609	916	25.4	3,518	751	20.8
	Iron and steel	23,461	1,628	6.9	25,747	2,457	9.5	29,657	4,037	13.6
	Communications	4,703	2,242	47.7	4,765	2,329	48.9	4,492	2,130	47.4
	Services	7,979	5,155	64.6	7,555	4,816	63.7	6,940	4,359	62.8
	Trade	38,486	18,543	48.2	37,382	18,210	48.7	33,964	16,442	48.4
Prairies	Eight Leading Industries	195,069	46,572	23.9	203,483	48,076	23.6	193,586	45,940	23.7
	Finance	9,997	5,396	54.0	9,846	5,316	54.0	9,632	4,956	51.5
	- All Industries	205,066	51,968	25.3	213,329	53,392	25.0	203,218	50,796	25.0
British Columbia	- All Manufacturing 1/	87,376	14,030	16.1	96,556	19,699	20.4	96,804	16,990	17.6
	Animal products - edible	4,772	1,089	22.8	6,246	1,473	23.7	4,241	780	17.9
	Plant products - edible	4,540	1,485	32.7	9,313	4,472	50.9	4,244	1,533	31.5
	Lumber products	17,418	2,059	11.8	17,537	2,081	11.9	16,905	2,094	12.4
	Pulp and paper	7,463	1,487	19.9	7,428	1,501	20.2	7,260	1,534	21.1
	Textile products	1,351	905	67.0	1,332	836	62.8	1,440	977	67.8
	Iron and steel	39,571	4,679	11.8	42,690	6,671	15.6	50,126	8,137	16.2
	Services	5,703	3,553	62.3	5,497	3,430	62.4	5,011	3,014	60.1
	Trade	18,998	9,695	51.0	18,871	9,880	52.4	17,190	9,107	53.0
	Eight Leading Industries	162,035	31,824	19.6	173,494	37,718	21.7	172,065	33,500	19.6
B. C.	Finance	4,335	2,490	57.4	4,266	2,459	57.6	4,089	2,271	55.6
	- All Industries	166,370	34,314	20.6	177,750	40,177	22.6	176,154	35,771	20.3

1/ The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

Table 4. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at April 1, 1945, October 1, 1944, and April 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944			April 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Montreal									
- Manufacturing	204,903	85,479	32.0	215,468	69,556	32.3	227,696	75,657	33.2
Leather products	8,852	4,105	46.4	8,411	3,903	46.4	8,533	4,067	47.0
Pulp and Paper (chiefly printing)	9,818	3,173	32.4	9,746	3,245	33.3	9,719	3,259	33.6
Textiles	34,038	23,013	67.6	32,626	21,972	67.3	34,933	23,692	67.8
Tobacco	6,522	4,840	74.2	6,549	4,902	74.9	6,841	4,594	67.2
Chemicals and allied products	10,600	4,316	40.7	11,097	5,063	45.6	10,080	5,001	49.6
Electrical apparatus	11,446	5,456	47.7	14,486	6,397	44.4	15,419	7,155	46.5
Iron and Steel	76,993	9,289	12.1	87,202	12,464	14.3	93,860	14,096	15.0
Non-Ferrous Metal products	10,244	3,032	29.5	9,568	2,972	31.1	11,739	5,314	45.3
Communications	3,673	2,372	64.2	3,688	2,216	60.1	3,484	2,065	59.3
Services	10,337	5,644	53.1	10,209	5,210	51.0	9,870	5,117	51.8
Trade	35,308	15,373	43.5	33,240	14,867	44.7	32,984	14,533	44.1
Finance	13,438	6,811	50.7	13,286	6,536	49.9	12,794	6,321	49.4
- All Industries (including Finance)	288,001	96,971	33.6	300,159	99,828	33.3	306,291	104,597	34.3
Quebec									
- Manufacturing	24,984	7,522	30.1	29,819	9,631	32.3	30,799	9,784	31.8
Leather products	2,906	1,155	39.7	2,826	1,070	37.9	2,877	1,052	36.6
Textiles	2,236	1,882	83.3	1,929	1,510	82.6	1,958	1,606	82.0
Chemicals and allied products	7,013	2,840	40.5	9,855	5,315	53.9	10,053	5,469	54.4
Services	1,348	672	49.9	1,462	738	50.6	1,347	727	54.0
Trade	3,907	1,575	40.3	3,691	1,479	40.1	3,362	1,297	38.6
- All Industries (including Finance)	34,901	10,497	30.1	39,937	12,587	31.6	40,026	12,471	31.2
Toronto									
- Manufacturing	181,337	65,728	36.2	198,471	71,423	37.9	192,149	72,862	37.9
Plant products - edible	12,779	6,079	47.6	13,883	6,861	49.4	12,068	6,749	47.6
Pulp and Paper	16,895	5,521	32.6	16,420	6,254	38.1	15,859	6,084	38.1
Textiles	19,422	11,877	61.2	18,747	11,394	60.7	19,410	11,665	60.2
Chemicals and allied products	14,157	7,409	52.3	13,737	7,468	54.4	12,869	6,529	50.7
Electrical apparatus	13,877	6,051	43.6	14,764	6,926	46.9	14,769	6,996	47.4
Iron and Steel	50,707	12,273	24.2	51,731	17,729	34.3	55,308	20,131	36.4
Non-Ferrous Metal products	13,036	3,503	26.9	12,176	3,438	28.2	13,982	3,989	28.5
Communications	3,473	2,021	58.2	3,258	1,874	57.5	3,155	1,840	58.3
Services	10,337	6,255	60.5	9,222	5,613	60.9	9,386	5,775	61.5
Trade	37,987	20,113	53.0	37,025	19,919	53.8	35,713	18,729	52.4
Finance	14,312	8,171	57.1	14,205	8,140	57.3	13,926	7,654	55.0
- All Industries (including Finance)	263,380	104,425	39.6	287,597	109,157	40.8	265,182	108,849	40.4
Ottawa									
- Manufacturing	10,640	2,892	27.2	11,674	3,177	27.2	11,266	3,202	28.4
Pulp and paper	3,076	1,164	37.8	3,105	1,147	36.9	3,221	1,179	36.6
Iron and Steel	3,045	510	16.7	3,927	744	18.9	3,339	652	19.5
Services	2,246	1,325	59.0	2,240	1,313	58.6	2,194	1,301	59.3
Trade	5,149	2,945	57.2	4,769	2,642	55.4	4,632	2,509	54.2
Finance	3,451	2,491	71.9	3,525	2,499	70.9	3,464	2,358	68.9
- All Industries (including Finance)	25,171	10,215	40.6	25,974	10,172	39.2	24,782	9,922	40.1
Hamilton									
- Manufacturing	50,899	15,570	30.6	50,220	15,764	31.4	50,981	15,619	30.7
Textiles	6,591	4,877	74.0	6,352	4,428	69.6	6,785	4,676	68.9
Electrical apparatus	6,472	2,685	41.5	6,953	3,025	44.1	6,756	3,012	44.6
Iron and Steel	25,940	4,153	16.0	25,097	4,172	16.6	26,510	4,418	16.7
Services	1,111	769	69.2	1,054	694	65.8	1,003	645	64.3
Trade	4,932	2,800	56.8	4,587	2,490	54.3	4,337	2,381	54.9
- All Industries (including Finance)	61,898	20,048	32.7	60,297	19,829	32.9	59,899	19,442	32.5
Windsor									
- Manufacturing	33,780	5,529	16.4	34,659	5,662	16.3	36,477	5,692	15.6
Chemicals	1,842	882	47.9	1,890	781	41.3	1,706	772	45.3
Iron and Steel	27,713	2,962	10.7	28,819	3,240	11.2	31,066	3,457	11.1
Services	503	327	65.0	503	313	62.2	490	283	57.8
Trade	1,947	1,020	52.4	1,649	756	45.6	1,481	651	44.6
- All Industries (including Finance)	38,744	7,419	19.1	39,343	7,299	18.6	40,732	7,151	17.6
Winnipeg									
- Manufacturing	34,101	9,133	26.8	36,398	10,150	27.9	37,599	10,680	28.3
Animal products - edible	4,628	924	20.0	5,543	1,455	26.2	5,438	1,325	24.4
Plant products - edible	2,791	1,091	39.1	3,190	1,218	38.2	2,703	1,066	39.4
Pulp and paper	2,396	808	33.7	2,277	780	34.3	2,343	835	35.6
Textiles	4,219	3,100	73.5	3,876	2,833	73.1	3,792	2,885	76.1
Iron and steel	11,374	899	7.9	12,953	1,557	12.1	14,839	2,352	15.9
Communications	1,265	620	49.0	1,266	628	49.6	1,172	568	48.5
Services	2,978	1,934	64.9	2,505	1,581	63.1	2,422	1,390	57.4
Trade	15,766	8,606	54.6	15,586	8,357	53.6	14,924	7,861	52.7
Finance	3,581	1,983	55.4	3,563	1,969	55.3	3,506	1,802	51.4
- All Industries (including Finance)	62,687	22,806	36.4	64,475	23,239	36.0	64,280	22,821	35.5
Vancouver									
- Manufacturing	49,162	9,337	19.0	51,704	11,266	21.8	56,490	12,576	21.5
Plant products - edible	2,695	948	35.2	3,150	1,185	37.6	2,571	891	34.7
Iron and steel	29,637	3,824	12.9	32,306	5,640	17.5	39,973	7,288	18.2
Communications	2,612	2,050	78.5	2,969	2,050	75.8	2,486	1,909	76.8
Services	4,067	2,528	62.1	3,911	2,471	63.2	3,800	2,183	57.3
Trade	11,864	7,416	62.5	14,240	7,537	52.9	13,377	7,073	52.9
Finance	2,679	1,544	57.6	2,597	1,501	57.8	2,413	1,360	56.4
- All Industries (including Finance)	83,523	23,658	28.3	86,856	25,658	29.6	90,954	25,802	28.4

Table 5. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Certain Industries in Specified Cities as at April 1, 1945, October 1, 1944, and April 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944			April 1, 1944		
	Total		Women	Total		Women	Total		Women
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Halifax - Manufacturing	11,338	1,977	17.4	10,478	2,063	19.7	10,232	1,803	17.6
Plant products - edible	941	552	58.7	949	583	59.3	1,008	583	57.8
Iron and Steel	7,433	730	9.8	6,533	816	12.5	6,948	496	7.1
Transportation	6,131	85	1.4	4,152	81	2.0	4,856	64	1.3
Construction	2,227	97	4.4	2,714	98	3.6	2,404	107	4.5
Services	1,104	756	68.5	1,077	738	68.5	776	571	73.6
Trade	4,528	2,629	58.1	4,358	2,565	58.9	3,871	2,189	59.6
Halifax - All Industries	27,011	6,551	24.3	24,575	6,549	26.6	23,670	5,633	23.8
Saint John- Manufacturing	6,903	1,622	23.5	7,033	1,711	24.3	7,184	1,483	20.6
Lumber products	770	267	34.7	926	358	38.4	953	369	38.7
Iron and Steel	2,771	105	3.8	2,684	110	4.1	2,848	119	4.2
Saint John Trade	2,576	1,174	45.6	2,406	1,097	45.6	2,139	962	45.0
Saint John - All Industries	15,396	4,063	26.4	13,174	4,056	30.8	15,272	3,604	23.6
Sherbrooke- Manufacturing	7,825	3,056	39.1	7,568	2,924	38.6	7,768	3,019	38.9
Textiles	4,231	2,403	56.8	4,134	2,330	56.4	4,336	2,378	54.8
Iron and Steel	2,442	229	9.4	2,305	193	8.4	2,249	209	9.3
Sherbrooke- All Industries	9,257	3,737	40.4	8,922	3,597	40.3	9,556	3,426	39.6
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	8,794	2,473	28.1	7,402	2,267	30.6	8,833	2,402	27.2
Pulp and Paper	2,589	96	3.7	2,830	95	3.4	2,402	80	3.3
Textiles	2,275	1,525	67.0	1,893	1,274	67.3	1,830	1,171	64.0
Three Rivers - Iron and Steel	2,293	62	2.7	1,142	116	10.2	1,425	335	23.5
Three Rivers - All Industries	10,270	3,093	30.1	9,853	2,802	28.4	9,816	2,740	27.9
Ft. William- Manufacturing	10,711	2,510	23.4	12,261	3,646	29.7	11,602	3,193	27.5
Pulp and Paper	1,832	154	8.0	1,760	181	10.3	1,656	143	8.6
Iron and Steel	4,231	2,254	28.7	9,608	3,349	34.9	9,070	2,969	32.7
Transportation	1,522	49	3.2	2,123	50	2.4	1,278	33	2.6
Ft. William Trade	1,607	745	57.0	1,213	684	56.4	960	549	57.2
Ft. Arthur - All Industries	14,568	3,810	26.2	16,669	4,883	29.3	14,544	4,032	27.7
Kitchener - Manufacturing	14,107	4,921	34.9	13,141	4,787	36.4	12,489	4,431	35.6
Animal products - edible	1,217	348	28.6	1,245	365	29.3	1,130	171	15.1
Leather products	1,543	442	28.6	1,526	444	29.1	1,550	438	28.3
Lumber products	1,404	146	10.4	1,228	143	11.6	1,074	176	16.4
Rubber products	4,789	1,813	37.9	4,405	1,743	39.6	4,032	1,620	40.2
Textiles	1,500	1,014	67.6	1,507	1,071	71.1	1,572	1,022	65.0
Kitchener - Iron and Steel	1,387	179	12.9	1,039	121	11.6	1,042	135	13.0
Kitchener - All Industries	16,599	6,133	36.9	15,682	5,972	38.1	13,874	5,012	36.1
London - Manufacturing	14,563	4,528	31.1	14,228	4,745	33.3	14,308	5,177	36.2
Plant products - edible	2,250	976	43.4	1,899	953	50.2	1,946	1,001	51.4
Pulp and Paper	1,654	595	36.0	1,653	653	39.5	1,622	709	43.7
Textiles	1,295	903	69.7	1,281	896	69.9	1,373	957	69.7
Iron and Steel	4,836	746	15.4	4,496	761	16.9	4,546	1,041	22.9
Trade	2,655	1,347	50.7	2,328	1,087	46.7	1,840	924	50.2
London - All Industries	21,088	7,738	36.7	21,040	7,852	37.3	19,786	7,027	35.6
Regina - Manufacturing	2,915	680	23.3	2,693	490	18.2	3,512	817	23.3
Animal products - edible	577	130	22.5	696	153	22.0	1,328	446	33.6
Trade	4,087	2,195	53.7	3,887	2,456	63.5	3,130	1,861	59.5
Regina - All Industries	10,145	4,343	42.8	9,767	4,409	45.1	9,176	3,853	42.0
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	1,997	474	23.7	1,916	500	26.1	1,693	476	28.1
Animal products - edible	880	259	29.4	839	294	35.0	775	310	40.0
Trade	2,337	1,035	44.3	2,214	1,032	46.6	1,744	734	42.1
Saskatoon - All Industries	5,886	2,112	35.9	5,655	2,036	36.0	4,632	1,594	34.4
Calgary - Manufacturing	8,156	1,496	18.3	9,024	1,629	20.3	7,583	1,322	17.4
Animal products - edible	1,308	452	34.6	1,489	512	34.4	1,518	496	32.7
Plant products - edible	784	293	37.4	875	359	41.0	835	233	26.7
Iron and Steel	2,972	157	5.3	3,089	276	9.0	3,039	112	3.7
Construction	630	18	2.9	740	21	2.8	504	22	4.4
Trade	5,205	1,956	37.6	5,318	2,030	38.2	4,396	1,639	37.3
Calgary - All Industries	17,452	5,097	29.2	17,551	5,265	30.0	15,001	4,123	27.5
Edmonton - Manufacturing	6,679	1,775	26.6	7,256	2,134	29.4	8,072	2,502	31.0
Animal products - edible	2,719	722	26.6	3,085	909	29.5	3,176	847	26.7
Iron and Steel	1,348	123	9.1	1,578	281	17.8	2,542	793	31.2
Construction	847	41	4.8	1,548	87	6.5	959	64	6.7
Trade	5,017	2,575	51.3	4,905	2,428	49.5	4,129	2,207	53.5
Edmonton - All Industries	16,104	6,170	38.3	17,267	6,474	37.5	16,598	6,319	38.1
Victoria - Manufacturing	9,158	1,201	13.1	8,723	1,084	12.4	8,782	1,181	13.4
Lumber products	1,183	80	6.9	1,239	92	7.4	1,150	95	8.3
Iron and Steel	6,300	641	10.2	5,805	493	8.5	6,058	611	10.1
Transportation	803	91	11.3	877	116	13.2	732	77	10.5
Trade	2,213	1,328	60.0	2,106	1,237	58.7	1,942	1,167	60.1
Victoria - All Industries	14,226	3,586	25.2	13,800	3,570	24.4	12,730	2,992	23.5

72.D.02

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCTOBER 1, 1945**

+ + +

(Supplement to October 1, 1945, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



**OTTAWA
1945**

72-D-02

Price 25 cents

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944,
(Supplement to the Oct. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
M.E.K. Roughsedge.

INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of October, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made its sixth periodical enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons employed by the establishments furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.^{1/} The results of this survey are particularly interesting in that they depict the situation existing shortly after the cessation of hostilities. In the period elapsing since the enquiries which were made six months and 12 months previously, there have been significant changes in the total numbers in recorded employment, and in the numbers and the proportions of men and women workers. The seasonal movements from the early spring to the autumn affect the value of comparisons between the most recent data and those of Apr. 1, so that the present bulletin deals more particularly with comparisons between the figures for Oct. 1 of 1945 and those obtained in the Oct. 1, 1944, survey.

A brief review of the situation revealed in the latest returns shows that of the aggregate of 1,793,921 persons on the payrolls of the reporting establishments at the beginning of October, 454,640, or 253 per 1,000 workers, were women; the proportion at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 271 per 1,000, the highest on record. It may be estimated that in the last 12 months, the personnel of these firms has declined by over 145,900 workers, or 7.5 p.c. The reduction among men was approximately 74,858, or 5.3 p.c. of their number, and that among women, 71,055, or 13.5 p.c. Although the latter decrease was larger in relation to the total number of women in recorded employment, it is nevertheless significant that rather more than 51 p.c. of the persons released in the nine leading industries were men.

With the termination of the war, the greatest changes as compared with a year ago, have taken place in manufacturing, in which recorded employment has fallen by 15.8 p.c.; of the 185,194 workers laid off by the co-operating plants since

^{1/} It will be recalled that the monthly surveys on these subjects are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, in the following major industrial divisions:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance. The most important industries excluded from the monthly surveys are agriculture, domestic and personal services and professional services, such as governmental, educational, health, etc. The coverage of the total employees in the industries for which data are currently obtained is large; thus the firms furnishing returns at June 1, 1941, reported over 79 p.c. of the total salaried employees and wage-earners enumerated in the same industries in the Decennial Census taken as of the same date. Of the total number of wage-earners then enumerated in all industries, the coverage was approximately 59 p.c. At the Census date, 250 per 1,000 wage-earners were women, a ratio which fell to 182 per 1,000 in the industries for which monthly statistics of employment are collected.

Table 1.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Manufacturing Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1945			Apr. 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944			Oct. 1, 1943			Oct. 1, 1942		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	134,819	112,348	22,471	83.5	16.7	83.2	83.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	2,865	2,065	810	71.7	28.3	67.6	72.2	27.8	76.6	23.4	76.6	23.4	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	77.3	22.7
New Brunswick	81,408	69,442	11,966	85.3	14.7	84.3	85.1	14.9	83.8	16.2	83.8	16.2	85.5	14.5	85.5	14.5	86.1	13.9
Quebec	51,804	42,109	9,695	81.3	18.7	82.3	82.7	17.3	83.1	16.9	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Ontario	541,525	403,960	137,565	74.6	25.4	73.0	77.0	23.0	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Manitoba	97,842	82,929	14,913	71.8	28.2	69.8	73.2	26.8	72.8	27.2	72.8	27.2	73.8	26.2	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Saskatchewan	214,497	162,994	51,503	76.0	24.0	74.7	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Alberta	97,842	82,929	14,913	71.8	28.2	69.8	73.2	26.8	72.8	27.2	72.8	27.2	73.8	26.2	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
British Columbia	43,822	33,774	10,048	77.1	22.9	75.5	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
CANADA	72,833	57,331	15,502	77.1	22.9	75.5	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
(b) Cities	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Montreal	269,335	181,661	87,674	67.4	32.6	66.4	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	29,977	21,676	8,301	72.3	27.7	69.9	73.4	26.6	73.4	26.6	73.4	26.6	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	78.7	21.3
Ottawa	244,810	153,566	91,244	62.7	37.3	60.4	60.8	39.2	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Hamilton	24,260	14,710	9,550	60.6	39.4	59.4	60.8	39.2	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	60.8	39.2	60.8	39.2	62.8	37.2
Windsor	56,701	39,304	17,397	69.3	30.7	67.3	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Winnipeg	23,047	17,200	5,847	74.6	25.4	80.9	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Vancouver	63,367	41,056	22,311	64.8	35.2	63.6	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Halifax	78,656	56,248	22,410	71.5	28.5	71.7	73.4	26.6	73.4	26.6	73.4	26.6	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	78.7	21.3
Saint John	24,064	17,559	6,505	73.0	27.0	75.6	75.4	24.6	75.4	24.6	75.4	24.6	78.4	21.6	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Sherbrooke	12,267	8,345	3,922	68.0	32.0	73.6	73.6	26.4	73.6	26.4	73.6	26.4	76.4	23.6	76.4	23.6	78.7	21.3
Three Rivers	8,993	5,886	3,107	65.9	34.1	69.9	69.9	30.1	69.9	30.1	69.9	30.1	71.6	28.4	71.6	28.4	74.9	25.1
Kitchener - Waterloo	9,005	6,836	2,169	73.7	26.3	73.7	73.7	26.3	73.7	26.3	73.7	26.3	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	78.7	21.3
London	16,698	10,722	5,976	64.2	35.8	63.1	63.9	36.1	63.9	36.1	63.9	36.1	65.9	34.1	65.9	34.1	68.3	31.7
Pt. William - Ft. Arthur	20,413	13,097	7,316	64.2	35.8	63.1	63.9	36.1	63.9	36.1	63.9	36.1	65.9	34.1	65.9	34.1	68.3	31.7
Regina	10,775	8,872	1,903	82.3	17.7	73.8	73.8	26.2	73.8	26.2	73.8	26.2	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	78.7	21.3
Saskatoon	10,286	5,966	4,319	58.0	42.0	57.2	58.0	42.0	58.0	42.0	58.0	42.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	62.8	37.2
Calgary	6,492	4,338	2,154	66.8	33.2	64.1	64.1	35.9	64.1	35.9	64.1	35.9	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	70.1	29.9
Edmonton	17,894	12,802	5,092	71.6	28.4	70.6	70.6	29.4	70.6	29.4	70.6	29.4	73.4	26.6	73.4	26.6	76.2	23.8
Victoria	17,346	11,181	6,165	64.5	35.5	61.7	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	66.3	33.7	66.3	33.7	68.3	31.7
(c) Industries	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Manufacturing	989,730	732,113	257,617	74.0	26.0	72.8	72.8	27.2	72.8	27.2	72.8	27.2	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	76.5	23.5
Durable Goods	461,018	397,345	63,673	86.2	13.8	83.3	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	83.3	16.7	85.9	14.1	85.9	14.1	88.3	11.7
Non-Durable Goods	508,291	316,922	191,369	62.4	37.6	60.3	60.3	39.7	60.3	39.7	60.3	39.7	62.8	37.2	62.8	37.2	65.2	34.8
Electric Light and Power	20,421	17,646	2,775	87.4	12.6	86.4	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6	88.6	11.4	88.6	11.4	90.6	9.4
Lumber	61,968	60,808	1,160	98.1	1.9	98.3	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	99.3	0.7	99.3	0.7	100.0	0.0
Mining	67,631	65,705	1,926	97.2	2.8	97.0	97.0	3.0	97.0	3.0	97.0	3.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	99.0	1.0
Communications	33,179	14,675	18,503	44.2	55.8	43.2	43.2	56.8	43.2	56.8	43.2	56.8	43.2	46.8	53.2	46.8	53.2	46.8
Transportation	164,463	151,033	13,430	91.8	8.2	91.7	91.7	8.3	91.7	8.3	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	159,798	156,315	3,483	97.8	2.2	96.6	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	97.7	2.3	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services	52,467	22,266	30,201	42.4	57.6	40.7	40.7	59.3	40.7	59.3	40.7	59.3	40.7	42.0	58.0	42.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	196,313	105,956	90,357	53.2	46.8	51.2	48.6	51.2	48.6	51.2	48.6	51.2	50.9	49.1	50.9	49.1	51.7	48.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,306,872	1,067,872	239,000	81.7	18.3	79.3	79.3	20.7	79.3	20.7	79.3	20.7	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3	84.3	15.7
Finance	69,372	32,409	36,963	46.7	53.3	46.0	46.1	53.9	46.1	53.9	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	1,339,281	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	73.3	26.7	75.8	24.2	75.8	24.2	78.5	21.5

1/ This classification comprises the following: - Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

Oct. 1, 1944, over 110,300 were men, who thus formed 59.6 p.c. of the total number released. The existence of an important strike in the automotive industries exaggerated the general reduction in employment, and more particularly that among men. The 74,886 women who were dismissed from factories in the 12 months represented a loss of 22.5 p.c. from their number at Oct. 1, 1944; that among the male workers was 13.1 p.c.

The peak of wartime employment in Canada was reached in the autumn of 1943; a comparison of the latest data with the figures of sex distribution at the beginning of October of that year shows an estimated decrease of 123,200, or 8.4 p.c., in the number of men on the payrolls of the firms now currently furnishing statistics in the nine leading industries; the decline among women in the two years may be estimated at 64,600, or 12.4 p.c. The general shrinkage in activity involved the dismissal of 187,800 persons, of whom 65.6 p.c. were men. In manufacturing, the loss of male employees approximates 143,800, or 16.4 p.c., and that of women, 81,300 or 24 p.c. The total workers laid off since Oct. 1, 1943, numbered some 225,100; of these, 63.9 p.c. were males and 36.1 p.c. were females.

These figures clearly indicate that the recession in employment in the last two years, as in the preceding 12 months, has resulted in the release of greater numbers of men than of women workers. An important factor contributing to this situation is the fact that, with some exception, the cancellation of war contracts has affected most seriously the industries which largely employ men; as already stated, the strikes in the automotive industries involve male employees to a much greater extent than women workers. For the reason that men ordinarily carry on business on their own account to a greater extent than women, it is probable that, with the termination of war work at relatively high wages, larger proportions of men have returned to their own businesses than is the case among women.

The comparison of the most recent information with that for Apr. 1, 1945, is less significant than the comparisons with the figures for the beginning of October of earlier years, which eliminate the seasonal factor. The survey of six months ago, however, depicted the situation existing shortly before the end of the European war, so that it is interesting to measure the changes which have since taken place. It should be noted that, normally, there is a substantial increase in industrial activity from Apr. 1 to Oct. 1; in many years, the low point of employment is indicated at the former date, and the maximum at the latter. Between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, recorded employment for workers of both sexes in the nine leading industries has fallen by some 80,400, or 4.3 p.c.; of this aggregate, 45,800 were women and 34,600 were men, the former constituting 57 p.c. of the total. In manufacturing as a whole, nearly 128,500 persons have been released in the six months, the loss being 11.5 p.c. The number of women dismissed exceeds 46,500, and that of men, 81,900. Thus the females laid off formed only 36.2 p.c. of the total workers released by the co-operating factories. The decline among the women, on the other hand, was greater in relation to their total numbers than was the case among men, the percentage loss in employment for the former being 15.3, and that among male workers, 10.1 p.c.

In the general comparisons given above, adjustment has been made for increases in the coverage of industry during the indicated periods; the adjustments for the various industries and areas are relatively slight, affecting the percentage changes in the different comparisons only by small fractions; the comparisons hereafter given in this bulletin accordingly are based largely upon the figures published in earlier press letters on sex distribution.

In connection with these general comparisons, attention is drawn to Table 6, which contains data showing the prewar sex distribution in manufacturing as reported to the Annual Census of Industry in 1939, in comparison with the latest

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-1945

MARITIMES



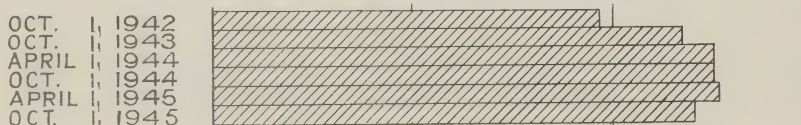
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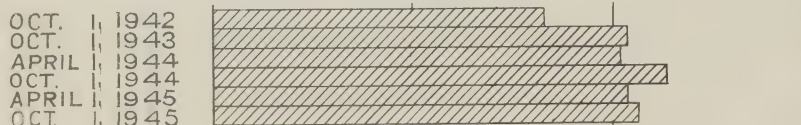
ONTARIO



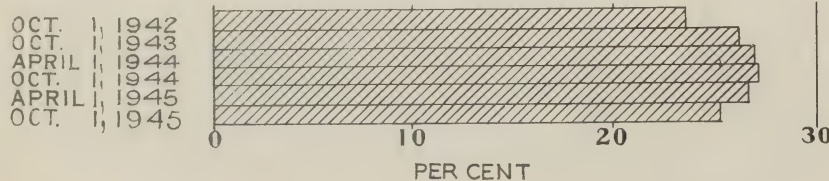
PRAIRIES



B.C.



CANADA



statistics furnished by manufacturers ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Since the two sets of figures are not entirely comparable, they should be studied in the light of the explanatory text on page 16.

The proportion of 253 women per 1,000 employees in the nine leading industries at Oct. 1, 1945, was the lowest since Oct. 1, 1942, when the first enquiry into sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls; the ratios in earlier enquiries were as follows: Apr. 1, 1945, 267; Oct. 1, 1944, 271; Apr. 1, 1944, 270; Oct. 1, 1943, 262, and Oct. 1, 1942, 235. In manufacturing, in which were reported 56.7 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the date under review, the latest proportion was 260 per 1,000 workers, as compared with 272 six months ago, 283 a year previously, 280 at Apr. 1, 1944, 279 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 257 at Oct. 1, 1942.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment
at Oct. 1, 1945.

Summary.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics, and shows the general proportions of male and female workers indicated in this and earlier surveys, in the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups.

The women on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the nine leading industrial divisions numbered 454,640 at the date under review, when 257,617 or 56.7 p.c. were employed by manufacturers, including those in central electric stations; a year earlier, 63.6 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment had been engaged in factories, while the proportion at Oct. 1, 1943, had been even higher, at 66 p.c. Considerable numbers and proportions of women were also employed in trade, finance and services; in these, were reported 91,357, 36,963 and 30,201 women, respectively. These three classes together afforded work for 34.9 p.c. of the total number of females indicated at Oct. 1, 1945, the remaining 8.4 p.c. being distributed among the transportation, construction, communications, mining and logging industries.

As already stated, the number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industries has declined by over 145,900 in the last 12 months, while in manufacturing, the reduction approximates 185,200. Thus the important curtailment in the latter group has been accompanied by an advance in the non-manufacturing industries, taken as a unit. The increase therein amounts to some 39,300 workers, of whom 3,800, or less than 10 p.c., were women.

The decrease in the number of females engaged in manufacturing affected particularly those employed in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which their ratio of 138 per 1,000 workers was lower than in any earlier survey. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, a very large proportion of the workers laid off had been employed in the manufacture of chemical products for wartime use.

Geographically, a brief review of the situation shows widespread reductions in employment for workers of both sexes in comparison with Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944. The largest losses among women took place, of course, in the great manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in each of which the ratio per 1,000 workers of both sexes was the lowest since 1942. The concentration of women workers in those two areas, however, continued high, 30.3 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment at the date under review being reported in the former,

and 45.6 p.c. in the latter province. Only in New Brunswick and British Columbia were the proportions of women workers rather higher at the date under review than had been the case in earlier surveys.

In the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, were reported 264,653 women workers at Oct. 1, 1945; this was 58.2 p.c. of the Dominion total, a proportion which was smaller than that of 59.3 p.c. indicated six months previously, being also below the Oct. 1, 1944, ratio. The concentration of men in recorded employment in the leading centres was likewise less pronounced than at Apr. 1, when 41 p.c. of such workers had worked in the larger metropolitan areas, as compared with 39.2 p.c. at the date under review. At Oct. 1, 1944, firms in the eight leading cities had reported 41 p.c. of the total number of men, and 59 p.c. of the women.

In the last 12 months, recorded employment in the larger centres has fallen by 8.8 p.c. in the case of the men, and by 13.9 p.c. in the case of the women on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. These reductions exceed those of 5.3 p.c. among men and 13.5 p.c. among women throughout the Dominion in the same period.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

The sex distribution of workers in a lengthy list of industries in the Dominion at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1 in 1945, and Oct. 1 in 1944 is shown in Table 2. As already stated, the trend of employment in the manufacturing industries in recent months has been decidedly retrogressive, while that in the non-manufacturing classes has been expansive. In some cases, the fluctuations as compared with Apr. 1 are seasonal in character, a complication which obviously does not enter into the situation when comparisons are made with Oct. 1 of earlier autumns. In the last year, the number of women on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments in logging, communications, services, trade and finance has increased; in some instances, the number of men has risen equally or to a greater extent, so that the proportions of women per 1,000 persons in these industries were in certain cases lower at Oct. 1, 1945, than 12 months previously.

As in earlier enquiries, the highest ratio of female employees were indicated in services, (576 per 1,000), communications (558 per 1,000), finance, (533 per 1,000), trade, (468 per 1,000), and manufacturing (260 per 1,000). These five groups together accounted for some 95.6 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the beginning of October of the present year.

Manufacturing.— The 8,487 manufacturers furnishing statistics at Oct. 1 reported the employment of 732,113 men and 257,617 women, the latter constituting 260 per 1,000 of the total working force of 989,730. This ratio was substantially below those of 272 per 1,000 at Apr. 1, 1945, 283 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944, and 279 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1943, but was rather higher than that of 257 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1942, when the first survey of sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the current statistics of employment and payrolls.

The most important declines in employment for workers of both sexes took place in the durable manufactured goods industries, in which there was a general reduction of over 26 p.c. in the last 12 months. Among the women engaged in factories turning out such products, the falling-off amounted to nearly 46 p.c. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, when the number and proportion of females in recorded employment reached their peaks, there was at the beginning of October of the present year, a decline of some 66,900, or 51 p.c., among the women workers

engaged in the heavy industries; the loss of employment for men in this comparison was approximately 156,300, or 28 p.c. It is interesting to note that the women released in the last two years from the durable goods division constituted less than 30 p.c. of the total.

The number of females reported as engaged in the production of non-durable manufactured goods showed a reduction of almost 10 p.c. from Oct. 1, 1944, and of over six p.c. from Oct. 1, 1943. On the other hand, the employment of men slightly increased in the year, while as compared with two years ago, there was an advance of 15,900, or 5.3 p.c. Within the light manufacturing industries, curtailment of war work in chemical factories has been the important factor contributing to the general loss of 3.8 p.c. in employment, during the past year.

Of all the women on the pay lists of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, over 82,300, or 32 p.c. of the total, were classified in textiles. The number engaged therein was smaller than at Oct. 1 of 1944, their ratio, at 594 per 1,000 workers, also being lower. The next largest group of women was reported by manufacturers of iron and steel products, in which the 30,180 female workers made up only 103 per 1,000 of the total personnel of the firms furnishing statistics at the date under review; this was the lowest proportion since Oct. 1, 1942, although it was not far short of double the ratio of 53 per 1,000 indicated, on the average, in 1939 by all manufacturers in the industry. (see Table 6). Twelve months ago, the proportion of women per 1,000 workers in iron and steel was 163; in this comparison, there was a falling-off of 40,946 or 57.6 p.c. in the number of females reported in these industries, while as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, the reduction amounted to 50,073 or 62.4 p.c.

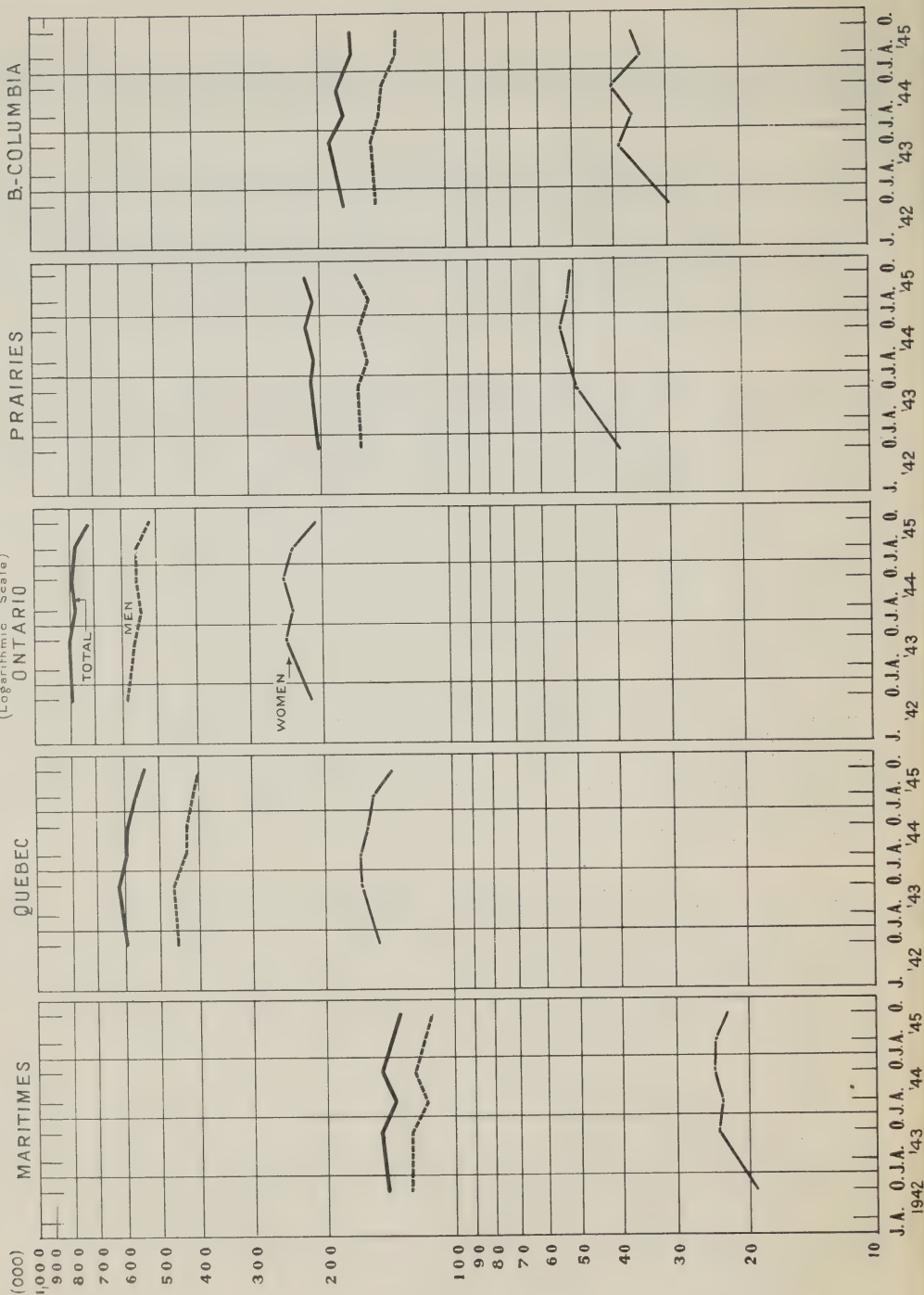
Firms in the vegetable food manufacturing division provided work at Oct. 1, 1945, for 67,527 persons, 26,700 of whom were women, whose number was lower than at the same date in 1944. Their ratio, at 395 per 1,000, was also lower than that of 420 per 1,000 a year ago. The next largest groups of women workers were reported in the manufacture of pulp and paper products, electrical apparatus, chemical, leather and rubber products. In each of these divisions, the proportion of such employees was lower than had been the case 12 months earlier.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- Approximately 43 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the firms making returns at the beginning of October were classified in the non-manufacturing industries, in which had been employed only 36 p.c. of the aggregate reported at Oct. 1, 1944. Their ratio of 251 per thousand employees of both sexes in this group of industries was then rather greater than the latest proportion of 245. As in earlier studies, the highest proportion of females was in the service group, in which were reported 30,201 women, who constituted 576 per 1,000 workers of both sexes; a year ago, the ratio of females per 1,000 employees had been 582.

In trade were reported 91,357 women, a number which was somewhat larger than that indicated at Oct. 1, 1944, when the ratio per 1,000 workers had been higher, at 493, as compared with 468 at the date under review. The proportion of women on the staffs of financial institutions has also declined in the last 12 months, although their numbers have slightly risen. Comparatively small variations were noted in the numbers and the proportions of women in the remaining non-manufacturing industries.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AT SPECIFIED DATES

1942-1945
(Logarithmic Scale)



WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Table 3 are given figures of sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment in the Economic Areas at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944, while the summary table on page 2 contains general data for the provinces as well as for the areas. As in earlier surveys, firms in Ontario employed the highest proportions of women workers, the lowest ratio being in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec and Ontario, the proportions of females were smaller than in any earlier enquiry since that of Oct. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- The number of women on the payrolls of the establishments co-operating in the Maritime Areas was lower by 5.7 p.c. than six months ago, and by 5.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1944. The falling-off in the former comparison approximated quite closely to that among the male employees, but in the 12 months' comparison, which is more significant because it eliminates the seasonal factor, the loss among women was relatively less than that among men, with the result that their ratio per 1,000 workers, at 167 at the date under review, exceeded the proportion of 161 indicated a year ago.

The reductions at the beginning of October, 1945, took place mainly in manufacturing, in which the experience differed from that in the all-industries' category, inasmuch as the number of women laid off in the last year was relatively greater than in the case of men workers, whose ratio per 1,000 of both sexes accordingly increased, rising from 827 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 836 at the date under review. In the communications, services, trade and finance groups, the numbers of women employees reported in the Maritime Provinces were slightly higher than 12 months ago, although in several instances their proportions to the total personnel were lower. In no case was the change marked in either number or ratio.

Quebec.- The firms furnishing data in Quebec at the first of October had 137,565 women and 403,960 men on their payrolls at the beginning of October; the former constituted 254 per thousand of the total staff of 541,525 persons. This ratio was lower than at Apr. 1, 1945, or any earlier date for which information is available since Oct. 1, 1942, when the proportion was 251 per thousand. The number of women on the staffs of the co-operating employers at Oct. 1, 1945, was the smallest on record. The loss among such workers in the last six months has been relatively greater than that among men; this was also the case in the comparison with Oct. 1, 1944.

In manufacturing, there was in the last 12 months a decrease of over 20 p.c. in the number of women, and of more than 15 p.c. in the number of men. The most important declines in employment for females took place in the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, there was a moderate increase in the number of women working in textile plants, in which, however, their proportion was slightly lower than 12 months earlier; at Oct. 1, 1945, over 46 p.c. of all females reported in manufacturing in Quebec were classified in these industries, which had provided work for only about 36 p.c. of the total a year ago.

In the communications group, employment for women was at a higher level at the date under review than in earlier surveys. There was an increase in the number and in the proportion of female workers in services. In trade, the indicated number of women was a good deal higher than at Oct. 1, 1944, although the ratio per 1,000 employees showed a decline. Financial institutions reported a higher proportion of female employees, as well as an advance in their number.

Ontario.— The latest survey indicates the employment of smaller numbers of women in this province than in any earlier enquiry undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls except that of Oct. 1, 1942. Their ratio, at 282 per 1,000 workers, was also lower than at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, although it continued above the Oct. 1, 1942, level. The curtailment in industrial activity during the last year resulted in the release of some 37,800 women, a loss of 15.4 p.c.; the number of men in recorded employment in the same period has declined by approximately 23,400, or 4.2 p.c.

As in other parts of the country, the most significant reductions in Ontario at the date under review took place in manufacturing, due to the completion of war contracts; within this group, the greatest recessions were in the iron and steel division, from which approximately 48,300 men and 26,400 women were discharged in the last 12 months by the co-operating employers. The ratio of women in these industries has fallen from 209 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 132 per 1,000 at the date under review. Large decreases have also taken place in the electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions, in each of which war work had been an exceedingly important factor. The personnel reported in the vegetable food industry in Ontario was smaller than at Oct. 1, 1944; the reduction among women workers was relatively greater than that among the men. Rubber factories also showed moderate declines in the number and proportion of women workers. Little change, on the whole, was noted in the textile-using industries in which the ratio of females to the total staff was slightly less than had been the case a year ago. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were not marked.

Among the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the number of women workers in Ontario was higher than at the beginning of October in 1944, but their proportion to the total personnel was rather lower, at 291 per 1,000, as compared with 309 a year ago. The largest gains in employment took place in trade, services and communications; in the first two of these, the ratio of women was lower than at Oct. 1, 1944, indicating relatively greater increases among male employees.

The firms co-operating in Ontario reported not quite 46 p.c. of the total number of women indicated by the establishments making returns in the nine leading industries throughout the Dominion. This proportion may be compared with that of 47 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. Of the total females reported in manufacturing in Canada at the date under review, some 49 p.c. were situated in Ontario, as compared with 50.7 p.c. six months ago, and 50.4 p.c. 12 months earlier.

Prairie Provinces.— The number and the ratio of women in recorded employment in the Prairie Provinces were lower at the date under review than at Apr. 1, 1945, or Oct. 1, 1944, although in both instances the figures were higher than at the beginning of October in 1943 or 1942. The changes in all comparisons were moderate. In manufacturing, approximately 3,000 women were laid off by the co-operating establishments in the last 12 months, while their proportion per 1,000 workers fell from 233 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 213 at the date under review. The largest loss among female employees took place in iron and steel works, but those in chemical and animal food plants were also considerable. On the other hand, the number and the ratio of women in textiles were rather higher than was the case a year ago. Among the non-manufacturing industries, increases in the numbers of women in communications, services, trade and finance were accompanied by reductions in their proportions per 1,000 workers in these industries, respectively.

British Columbia.— The number of women in recorded employment in British Columbia showed a decline in the last 12 months, which was relatively greater than that among male employees. Much of the loss took place in manufacturing. Within that group, the shrinkage in employment for women workers was largely concentrated in the iron and steel division, with the completion or cancellation of war contracts. There were moderate gains in the numbers employed in animal foods, but the employment of women in vegetable food factories was at a lower level at Oct. 1, 1945, than had been the case a year earlier. Little change, on the whole, was shown in other branches of manufacturing. In services, trade and finance, activity for workers of both sexes increased during the year, but the gains among male workers were relatively larger, so that the proportions of women workers were somewhat lower than at the beginning of October in 1944. The firms furnishing data in all industries in British Columbia reported a staff of 35,814 women, or 213 per 1,000 of their labour force of 168,164. The ratio a year earlier had been 226 per 1,000.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE LEADING CITIES.

With a few exceptions, the general ratios of women per 1,000 workers in the leading cities were somewhat lower than at Oct. 1, 1944. The cities where the opposite was the case were Ottawa, Windsor, Halifax, Saint John and Victoria; the comparison in the case of Windsor was invalidated by the important strike in the automotive industry, which mainly involved male employees. In the remaining centres, just named, changes in the industrial distribution of the workers, and particularly important decreases in employment in the industries predominately staffed by men, were largely responsible for the deviations from the general trend.

The total number of women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data at the date under review in the cities having populations in excess of 35,000, was 317,366 or almost 70 p.c. of the total females reported throughout Canada at the first of October; the men reported in these centres numbered 640,314, forming not quite 48 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. As a result of the decline in wartime employment in manufacturing, and particularly in the heavy manufacturing industries, the latter proportion was smaller than that of 49.3 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. The concentration of women in the 20 leading cities at the date under review, however, was approximately the same as had been the case a year ago.

In the eight largest cities (i.e., those with populations exceeding 100,000) were situated 58.2 p.c. of all the women, and 39.2 p.c. of all the men in recorded employment at the beginning of October; these percentages were smaller than those of 60 p.c. of the total female employees, and 41 p.c. of the total males indicated at Oct. 1, 1944.

Of the total of 257,617 women engaged in manufacturing at the date under review, 149,700, or 58.1 p.c., were employed in the eight largest municipalities; this proportion considerably exceeds that of 47.9 p.c. in the case of the men working for the co-operating factories. A year ago, 59.2 p.c. of the females reported in manufacturing, and 50.2 p.c. of the males had been employed in these cities. In the 20 cities (enumerated in the table on page 2) were situated practically two thirds of the total female working force of the factories ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, as compared with 57.3 p.c. of the men. The corresponding ratio at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 67.6 p.c. of the women, and not quite 59 p.c. of the males reported by manufacturers.

It will be noted that partly as a result of seasonal factors, employment for men workers in the nine leading industries in the 20 cities in the last six months has shown a decrease exceeding that indicated in the Dominion as a

whole, there being in this period an increase in activity in the industries largely carried on outside the cities, which mainly employ men. On the other hand, the general reduction of women workers since Apr. 1 affected particularly those employed in the 20 larger cities, in which were reported nearly four fifths of the Dominion total of women laid off by the co-operating firms.

In the more valid comparison with Oct. 1, 1944, the latest figures indicate that some 74 p.c. of the total workers laid off in Canada as a whole were released by establishments situated in the cities having populations in excess of 35,000; among the male employees, the proportion was 78 p.c., and that among women, about 71 p.c.

Firms in Toronto again indicated the employment of larger numbers of women than was the case in any other city, over one-fifth of the total reported in Canada at Oct. 1, 1945, being located in that metropolitan area, where females constituted the higher-than-average proportion of 373 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment. This ratio was nevertheless exceeded by those in Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Regina. The second largest group of women was reported in Montreal, where they numbered 87,674, making up 326 per thousand of the personnel employed by the co-operating firms at the date under review; this ratio was the lowest since Oct. 1, 1942.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the data reported at the beginning of October in the larger centres of population.

Halifax. The women in recorded employment in Halifax numbered 6,505 at Oct. 1, when they constituted a rather greater proportion of the total personnel than was the case in earlier surveys. The working forces aggregated 24,064; of this total, more than 270 per thousand were women, as compared with 243 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1945, and 266 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944. The latest figures indicate that employment for men in Halifax has declined more rapidly than that for women. This situation is partly explained by the fact that an unusually large proportion of the female employees reported in the city are classified in trade, in which activity has been maintained. The ratio in manufacturing, on the other hand, has been below-average in each of the inquiries into sex distribution; at the date under review, only 30.6 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment were reported in the latter, as compared with 39.8 p.c. in trade.

Saint John. Of the total of 12,267 workers on the staffs of the co-operating employers at Oct. 1, 1945, 3,922, or 320 per thousand, were women; this ratio exceeds that of 264 six months ago, being also higher than the proportion indicated at either Oct. 1 or Apr. 1 in 1944. There was a decline since Apr. 1, 1945, in the number of women engaged in manufacturing, but this was relatively rather smaller than that among men workers, and the latest ratio of women in that group of industries was the highest yet indicated in Saint John. In trade, an increase in the number of male employees during the last six months was accompanied by a falling-off in the employment of women.

Montreal. The general recession in employment in Montreal in the last 12 months affected workers of both sexes to a considerable extent, but the curtailment among women was rather greater in relation to their total numbers; as a result, the ratio of females per 1,000 employees fell slightly, from 333 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 326 at the date under review. Nevertheless, the women released made up only about two-fifths of the total number of workers laid off by the co-operating firms.

Manufacturing in Montreal provided employment for a larger number

of women than was the case in any other centre, some 64 p.c. of the total females reported by the co-operating establishments in the city being employed in factories. The concentration at Oct. 1, 1944, had been somewhat greater, at nearly 70 p.c. In spite of the falling-off in the proportion, the Oct. 1, 1945, figure of 64 p.c. exceeds the general ratio of 56.7 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole.

Rather more than one quarter of all the women reported in Montreal at the date under review were engaged in the textile industries, as compared with little more than a fifth 12 months ago. The number and the proportion of female workers per 1,000 on the staff in those industries, however, showed little change in the year. The greatest declines in employment for women in this period took place in iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants, in all of which the curtailment in war work has been marked. On the other hand, greater numbers of women were reported in communications, services, trade and finance; in some cases, the gains in the numbers of men in these groups in the last year were relatively larger.

Quebec City.- There was an important reduction in recorded employment for women in Quebec at the beginning of October, when their number was lower by over one-third than at Oct. 1, 1944. The number of men on the payrolls of the reporting establishments declined by little more than a fifth in the same period. There was accordingly a decrease in the ratio of women per 1,000 workers; this fell from 315 a year ago, to 277 at the date under review. In manufacturing, the reduction was greater, from 323 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 273 at Oct. 1, 1945. Practically all the women laid off in the year had been engaged in war work, there being moderate increases in other branches of manufacturing, and in the various non-manufacturing industries.

Sherbrooke.- Little general change in the situation was indicated in Sherbrooke in the last year. The proportion of women engaged in manufacturing slightly rose in consequence of a relatively larger decline in the employment of men, particularly in the iron and steel products division. In the textile group, which affords work for more persons than any other industry in the city, the ratio of women per 1,000 employees also slightly decreased. At the beginning of October, a staff of 8,993 was reported by the firms co-operating; of these, 3,607, or 401 per 1,000 were females, a proportion which varied little from that of 403 at Oct. 1, 1944. The latest rate per 1,000 was higher than in any other of the cities having populations exceeding 35,000, with the exception of Regina.

Three Rivers.- The decline among women workers in this centre at Oct. 1, 1945, was relatively greater than that among men. The 2,369 females on the staffs of the firms furnishing data at the date under review constituted 263 per thousand of their employees, as compared with a ratio of 284 at Oct. 1, 1944. Rather more than 62 p.c. of the total women reported in Three Rivers at the date under review were classified in the textile division, while the largest group of men was reported in the pulp and paper manufacturing industry.

Toronto.- As already stated, the number of women in recorded employment in Toronto was greater than in any other city, over one fifth of the total reported in the Dominion at the date under review being situated in the Greater Toronto Area. The co-operating firms indicated an aggregate working force of 244,810, of whom 91,244 were female employees, a ratio of 373 per 1,000; the number of women was lower by 16.4 p.c. than had been the case a year ago, when the proportion of such workers had been 408 per 1,000. In this period, employment for men had declined by approximately 3.1 p.c. Of the total of nearly 23,000 persons released in the last 12 months by the establishments participating in the last recent survey, nearly 18,000 were women. Most of the loss in employment for women in Toronto took place in manufacturing, although the number reported in trade was also lower; within the former group, the greatest curtailment was indicated in iron and

steel, but that in chemicals, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals was also important. Moderate increases, on the other hand, were reported in pulp and paper and textile plants, and also in communications, services and finance.

Ottawa.- A working force of 14,710 men and 9,550 women was reported by the firms making returns in Ottawa at the beginning of October, when the latter constituted 394 per 1,000 of the staff of 24,260. This ratio was slightly higher than that of 392 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944; since then, recorded employment has declined by 8.2 p.c. The loss among women, which was smaller than that among men, took place largely in the manufacture of iron and steel products, and in finance. In services and trade, however, the number of female workers slightly increased. The figures for Ottawa do not include employment in the Civil Service, in which the ratio of females is very high.

Hamilton.- In this city, employment for women in the last 12 months has decreased more extensively than that among men, about two-thirds of the numbers laid off being females. Of the total staff of 56,701 reported at Oct. 1 by the establishments furnishing data, 17,397, or 307 per 1,000 workers, were women. The similar proportion a year ago had been 329. The reduction was largely in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants, particularly in the former.

Windsor.- As already stated, the situation in Windsor was obscured by the important industrial dispute in progress which involved male employees to a much greater extent than females. This fact was largely responsible for an increase in the ratio of women workers from 186 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 254 at the date under review. Their number, however, fell by some 19.9 p.c., to 5,847 at the beginning of October 1945; the corresponding reduction among men approximated 46.3 p.c., a figure which is distorted by the strike. The largest losses among women were reported in iron and steel plants, in which their ratio rose to 158 per 1,000; the advance from the 1944 proportion of 112 per 1,000 was mainly due to the dispute. The changes in other divisions were moderate.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- There was an important recession in employment in these cities at Oct. 1, when the reported staff of 10,775 consisted of 8,872 men and 1,903 women; the ratio of the latter to the total was 177 per 1,000, as compared with 293 per 1,000 12 months previously. Thus the decline among women, relatively, was decidedly greater than that among men; it was also rather larger numerically, over half of the dismissed workers being females. Particularly marked curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, in which the number of men fell by more than a third, while the number of women declined by about five-sixths.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Contrary to the general movement in most of the centres for which data are segregated, employment in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced between Oct. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1945. The increase took place largely among men, there being little change, on the whole, in the number of women in recorded employment. Their proportion per 1,000 employees, however, fell from 381 a year ago, to 358 at the date under review, when they numbered 5,976 in a staff of 16,698. The gains among the male workers were chiefly reported in lumber, rubber and iron and steel plants.

London.- The establishments co-operating in the survey at the first of October reported a personnel of 20,413, of whom 7,316, or 358 per 1,000, were women. There was a rather moderate reduction in employment for workers of both sexes as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, since when more women than men have been released. As in many cities, the greatest decreases were in iron and steel plants; on the other hand, the women reported in trade showed an increase in the year.

Winnipeg.- The majority of the workers laid off by the co-operating firms in Winnipeg in the period since Oct. 1, 1944, were women, there being a loss of about four p.c. in their numbers, as compared with a fractional decline among men; the reduction for both sexes amounted to 2.7 p.c. Of the reported staff of 63,367 persons at Oct. 1, 22,311, or 352 per 1,000, were females, as compared with a ratio of 360 per 1,000 12 months ago. The greatest contraction has been indicated in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants; food factories also reported fewer women on their payrolls, while the number of men engaged in animal food-processing increased. In the non-manufacturing industries, there was general improvement for workers of both sexes.

Regina.- As in earlier surveys, an unusually high proportion of women workers was reported in this city at Oct. 1, 1945, when 420 per 1,000 of the indicated staff belonged to that sex; this ratio was nevertheless lower than that of 451 per thousand 12 months previously. At the date under review, a total of 5,966 men and 4,319 women made up the personnel of the co-operating establishments. The working force of 10,285 was rather larger than that reported at Oct. 1, 1944, there being an increase in the number of male employees, accompanied by a moderate decline in the employment of women.

Saskatoon.- Activity in Saskatoon was at a generally higher level at the beginning of October than had been the case a year earlier, the improvement extending to workers of both sexes. The gain among the men, however, exceeded that among the women, who constituted 332 per 1,000 of the reported working force at the date under review, as compared with 360 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944. At the date under review, the reported staff of 6,492 was made up of 4,388 men and 2,104 women.

Calgary.- In this city, the number of men in recorded employment was higher at Oct. 1, 1945, than at the same date of last autumn, but there was a decrease among women workers; on the whole, the number of employees on the staffs of the co-operating firms was lower by 1.1 p.c. The latest aggregate was 17,884, of whom 5,082, or 284 per 1,000, were women. A year ago, the ratio had been 300 per 1,000. In manufacturing, there were declines among employees of both sexes, but more particularly, among females. Construction and trade reported larger numbers of male workers, with only small changes in the number of women.

Edmonton.- The 220 firms furnishing information in Edmonton at the beginning of October indicated a personnel of 11,181 men and 6,164 women, the latter forming 355 per 1,000 on the payroll, as compared with 363 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the year, employment generally declined by 3.6 p.c., while there was a loss of nearly five p.c. among women workers, most of which took place in manufacturing. There was an increase in the number of workers of both sexes in trade, while construction afforded more employment for men.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed a loss of 9.6 p.c. at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1, 1944; the working forces of the co-operating establishments totalled 78,658, composed of 56,248 men and 22,410 women. The ratio of females per 1,000 employees was 285, being lower than that of 299 a year ago. In this period, the men dismissed formed nearly 55 p.c. of the total number laid off, although in the relation to their total numbers, the loss among men was smaller than that among women employees. As in the other centres, the most important recessions took place in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division. Relatively small changes were indicated in the non-manufacturing industries.

Victoria.- There was a rather moderate reduction in recorded employment for men in Victoria at Oct. 1, but the number of women showed very little change as compared with a year ago, according to statistics compiled from 166 firms

with a staff of 13,355; of these, 3,396, or 254 per 1,000, were women. Their ratio was slightly higher than at Oct. 1, 1944, when 244 per 1,000 employees were females. In that comparison, there was a decline in the number of women reported in manufacturing accompanied by small increases in the non-manufacturing industries. With the exception of Fort William - Port Arthur, the proportion of women in recorded employment in Victoria was lower than in any other centre with a population exceeding 35,000. It should be noted that the data for this city do not include persons employed in the Government service.

The Sex Distribution of the Employees Reported in Manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1945, in Comparison with the Sex Distribution Indicated in the
Annual Census of Manufactures for 1939.

Brief reviews of changes in the sex distribution of persons engaged in factory work during the war were given in the semi-annual bulletins on sex distribution as at Apr. 1, and Oct. 1, 1944. In view of the fact that the statistics of the present report depict conditions existing shortly after the cessation of hostilities in the European and Eastern theatres of war, a comparison of the most recent data with those of 1939 is of interest. Accordingly, in Table 6 appears a recapitulation of the results of the Annual Census of Industry for 1939, together with the statistics for Oct. 1, 1945.

As has been explained in earlier bulletins, the annual and the current statistics are not entirely comparable, the former covering all manufacturing establishments without regard to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. It is likely that normally, the Census returns would show a rather higher ratio of females, for the reason that the smaller plants are usually found in the food, textile and other consumers' industries, where women frequently constitute a greater-than-average proportion of the total personnel. Another element of incomparability in the statistics of the Census and those currently obtained in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, is that the former are annual averages, while the latter depict the situation existing on or about Oct. 1, when, under ordinary circumstances, the number of females employed will probably reach its maximum in the 12 months. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to indicate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

In 1939, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes had been 211; the ratio shown by the firms co-operating in the Oct. 1, 1945, survey was considerably higher, at 260 per 1,000. It will be recalled that although the employment of women reached its greatest volume at Oct. 1, 1943, the highest proportion of such workers was recorded a year later, when 283 in each 1,000 persons reported in manufacturing were females. Thus the latest ratio continues decidedly above normal, in spite of the important decline therein from the wartime peak.

Of the total advance in employment in factories at Oct. 1, 1945, as compared with 1939, it may be estimated that approximately 63 p.c. has taken place among men, and 37 p.c. among women. At the Oct. 1, 1943, peak of employment, two thirds of the estimated increase was made up of men and one third of women workers.

During the war years, there has been expansion in the great majority of manufacturing industries; the most notable gains for workers of both sexes have of course been indicated in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and chemical plants. In each of these, the ratio of women per 1,000 workers continues decidedly above pre-war levels, in spite of recent declines in the numbers and usually in the proportions of female employees at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1 of immediately preceding years.

Table 2.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944.

Industries	Oct. 1, 1945			April 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944		
	Total			Total			Total		
	No.	Women	P.C.	No.	Women	P.C.	No.	Women	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	989,730	257,617	26.0	1,116,933	304,106	27.2	1,172,486	332,180	28.3
Animal products - edible	48,057	9,987	20.8	41,599	9,144	22.0	46,275	10,994	23.8
Fur and products	3,498	1,402	40.1	3,187	1,251	39.3	2,984	1,176	39.4
Leather and products	29,602	12,273	41.6	29,219	12,400	42.4	28,118	11,963	42.5
Boots and shoes	18,207	8,064	44.3	17,772	7,964	44.8	17,118	7,697	45.0
Lumber and products	68,702	7,680	11.2	65,241	8,444	12.9	68,409	9,116	13.3
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	2,609	6.8	34,565	2,823	8.2	37,090	2,846	7.7
Furniture	12,644	1,777	14.1	11,952	1,834	15.3	11,623	1,973	17.0
Other lumber products	17,907	3,294	18.4	18,704	5,787	30.9	19,696	4,295	21.8
Plant products - edible	67,527	26,700	39.5	62,628	19,730	31.5	70,076	29,407	42.0
Pulp and paper products	92,561	20,963	22.6	85,921	20,471	23.8	86,188	20,390	23.7
Pulp and paper	41,009	2,888	7.0	36,887	2,854	7.7	38,120	3,019	7.9
Paper products	17,657	7,233	41.0	16,762	7,109	42.4	16,365	7,003	42.8
Printing and publishing	33,895	10,765	31.8	32,282	10,528	32.6	31,703	10,368	32.7
Rubber products	21,834	6,468	29.6	22,830	7,298	32.0	21,607	7,113	32.9
Textile products	138,608	82,323	59.4	140,122	84,042	60.0	134,685	80,834	60.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,672	21,940	44.2	49,992	22,587	45.2	49,317	21,982	44.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	9,662	44.4	22,438	10,251	45.7	21,851	10,108	46.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,376	5,777	46.7	12,262	5,791	47.2	11,977	6,692	47.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,752	4,765	40.6	11,841	5,022	42.4	11,299	4,754	42.1
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	15,183	67.3	22,321	15,222	68.2	21,760	14,928	68.6
Garments and personal furnishings	60,806	36,638	72.1	60,670	36,387	71.8	48,300	34,377	71.2
Other textile products	15,566	8,562	55.0	17,139	9,846	57.4	16,318	9,577	58.7
Tobacco	10,466	6,398	61.2	12,029	7,792	64.8	10,272	7,044	68.6
Beverages	15,792	3,211	20.3	13,906	2,843	20.4	14,424	3,096	21.5
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	13,865	29.6	76,169	27,116	35.6	78,036	30,887	39.6
Clay, glass and stone products	15,693	3,524	21.1	15,452	3,428	22.2	15,016	3,423	22.8
Electric light and power	20,421	2,675	12.6	17,915	2,434	13.6	18,759	2,438	13.0
Electrical apparatus	39,354	14,039	35.8	43,009	17,821	41.6	47,446	20,467	43.1
Iron and steel products	293,735	30,180	10.3	405,024	57,043	14.1	435,373	71,126	16.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,512	2,430	7.7	33,760	3,207	9.5	33,650	3,346	9.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,788	2,919	12.8	23,615	3,693	15.6	23,537	3,884	16.5
Agricultural implements	11,599	893	7.7	11,182	1,658	14.8	10,458	1,686	16.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	102,451	8,913	8.7	166,216	24,583	14.8	188,482	33,782	17.9
Automobiles and parts	25,649	3,985	15.5	42,760	6,054	14.2	43,537	6,363	14.6
Aircraft and parts	-	-	17.3	-	-	26.5	-	-	29.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,457	2,555	5.7	63,477	3,788	6.0	64,313	4,379	6.8
Heating appliances	5,707	517	9.1	6,201	710	11.4	5,640	616	11.1
Iron and steel fabrication (m.e.s.)	15,002	1,282	8.5	17,957	2,091	11.6	22,214	2,354	10.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,638	683	7.9	10,316	1,023	9.9	10,176	1,106	10.8
Pneumatics	-	-	21.0	-	-	25.3	-	-	31.2
Other iron and steel products	44,109	8,436	19.1	72,308	16,290	22.5	76,993	19,976	25.9
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	8,105	19.4	55,856	13,114	23.5	58,303	13,177	22.6
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	1,558	9.4	16,289	1,553	9.5	16,100	1,570	9.8
Miscellaneous	17,658	6,303	35.7	19,855	8,031	40.4	20,415	7,969	39.0
LOGGING	61,968	1,960	3.1	80,380	1,384	1.7	54,135	1,015	1.9
MINING	67,631	1,122	1.6	70,339	2,088	3.0	70,804	2,351	3.3
Coal	24,933	324	1.3	26,137	348	1.3	26,323	367	1.4
Metallic ores	30,405	883	2.9	33,480	1,014	3.0	32,893	1,129	3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,295	719	5.8	10,722	726	6.8	11,588	855	7.4
COMMUNICATIONS	33,179	18,503	55.8	30,048	17,056	56.8	29,903	16,595	55.5
Telegraphs	7,830	2,369	30.3	7,299	2,240	30.7	77,448	2,310	31.0
Telephones	25,276	16,121	63.8	22,674	14,803	65.3	22,455	14,285	63.6
TRANSPORTATION	164,463	13,430	8.2	155,910	12,956	8.3	161,041	13,645	8.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	50,681	4,968	9.8	47,144	5,127	10.9	46,747	5,158	11.0
Steam railways	89,963	7,223	8.0	87,558	7,047	8.1	88,089	7,103	8.1
Shipping and stevedoring	23,899	1,239	5.2	21,228	782	3.7	26,205	1,384	5.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	159,798	3,483	2.2	111,262	3,797	3.4	145,735	5,948	2.7
Building	53,977	2,012	3.7	56,403	2,059	3.6	43,844	2,195	5.0
Highway	62,084	1,188	1.9	54,960	1,429	2.6	59,022	1,370	2.3
Railway	43,737	283	0.6	39,809	309	0.8	42,869	383	0.9
SERVICES	52,467	30,201	57.6	49,603	29,435	59.3	47,517	27,659	58.2
Hotels and restaurants	34,427	18,674	54.2	32,518	18,119	55.7	30,518	16,423	53.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,040	11,527	63.9	17,086	11,316	66.2	16,999	11,236	66.1
TRADE	195,313	91,367	46.8	188,540	92,012	48.8	179,878	88,732	49.3
Retail	142,287	76,578	53.8	139,513	77,877	55.8	133,337	76,047	56.3
Wholesale	53,026	14,779	27.9	49,027	14,135	28.8	46,541	13,685	29.3
EMPTY LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	417,677	24.2	1,803,015	462,854	25.7	1,861,599	486,125	26.1
FINANCE	69,372	36,963	53.3	66,676	36,023	54.0	66,512	36,854	55.9
Banks and trust companies	39,764	23,905	60.1	38,594	23,303	60.4	38,501	23,071	59.9
Brokerage and stock market	2,375	1,005	42.4	1,980	905	45.7	1,855	844	45.5
Insurance	27,235	12,053	44.3	26,101	11,815	45.3	26,176	11,959	45.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,785,921	454,640	25.5	1,869,690	498,857	26.7	1,928,111	521,979	27.1

Table 3.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945 and Oct. 1, 1944.

Areas and Industries	Oct. 1, 1945			Apr. 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944		
	Total	Women	P. C.	Total	Women	P. C.	Total	Women	P. C.
Maritime - All Manufacturing/	51,547	8,463	16.4	58,988	9,996	17.2	59,595	10,526	17.5
Provinces	4,450	803	20.2	3,888	869	22.4	4,321	1,067	22.9
Animal products	3,635	1,079	29.7	4,560	2,318	50.8	4,202	1,928	45.9
Plant products	4,162	2,595	62.3	4,258	2,651	62.3	3,969	2,444	61.6
Iron and steel	23,969	1,345	5.6	30,298	2,065	6.8	30,902	2,686	8.7
Communications	3,016	1,578	52.3	2,743	1,506	54.9	2,929	1,544	52.7
Services	2,832	1,880	66.4	2,790	1,906	68.3	2,637	1,795	68.1
Trade	14,173	6,923	48.8	12,946	6,662	51.5	12,302	6,821	55.0
Eight Leading Industries	130,954	20,455	15.6	138,124	21,846	15.8	144,417	21,867	15.1
Finance	3,865	2,016	52.2	3,701	1,992	53.8	3,740	2,003	53.6
Maritimes - All Industries	134,819	22,471	16.7	141,825	23,839	16.8	148,157	23,870	16.1
Quebec - All Manufacturing/	329,527	93,401	28.3	374,899	110,150	29.4	395,559	116,966	29.6
Leather products	15,983	6,955	43.5	15,792	7,105	45.0	15,259	6,825	44.7
Plant products - edible	11,897	3,884	32.6	10,190	3,301	32.4	10,717	3,624	34.2
Rubber products	5,515	1,826	33.1	5,987	2,006	33.5	5,491	2,073	37.8
Textile products	74,498	43,523	58.4	75,182	44,172	58.8	72,100	42,523	59.0
Tobacco	8,944	5,617	62.6	9,045	6,244	69.0	8,826	6,242	70.7
Chemicals and allied products	21,866	6,209	28.4	39,974	13,557	33.9	43,023	17,106	39.8
Electrical apparatus	10,181	3,606	34.4	11,896	5,541	46.6	14,988	6,477	43.2
Non-ferrous metal products	12,271	1,819	14.8	19,796	4,373	22.1	23,028	4,428	19.2
Communications	8,371	4,526	54.1	7,689	4,224	54.9	7,492	4,003	53.4
Services	14,355	7,145	49.8	13,732	7,109	51.8	13,628	6,712	49.3
Trade	45,053	18,374	40.8	44,357	18,670	42.1	41,775	17,860	42.8
Eight Leading Industries	522,650	128,483	24.6	551,535	145,335	26.4	574,362	150,806	26.2
Finance	18,875	9,082	48.1	18,221	8,755	48.0	18,141	8,607	47.4
Quebec - All Industries	541,525	137,565	25.4	569,757	154,088	27.0	592,723	159,413	26.9
Ontario - All Manufacturing/	456,952	126,341	27.7	524,665	164,074	29.4	545,108	187,661	30.7
Leather products	11,949	4,603	38.5	11,790	4,593	39.0	11,327	4,483	39.6
Plant products - edible	36,719	15,071	41.0	27,432	10,648	38.8	38,792	16,721	43.1
Pulp and paper	40,514	11,823	29.2	37,768	11,488	30.4	36,844	11,257	30.6
Rubber products	16,289	4,635	28.5	16,785	5,283	31.5	16,062	5,021	31.3
Textile products	53,755	31,638	58.9	54,234	32,502	59.9	52,504	31,465	59.9
Clay, glass and stone products	8,655	2,070	23.9	8,290	2,021	24.4	7,984	2,076	26.0
Electrical apparatus	28,022	10,265	36.6	29,806	11,902	39.9	31,097	13,456	43.2
Iron and steel	140,905	18,595	13.2	202,613	37,651	18.6	215,574	45,005	20.9
Non-ferrous metal products	25,253	5,635	22.3	31,604	8,048	25.5	30,915	7,992	26.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	10,444	4,136	39.6	13,725	5,905	43.0	14,001	5,806	41.5
Communications	12,343	7,388	59.9	11,192	6,646	59.4	10,901	6,266	57.5
Services	20,581	12,034	58.5	19,399	11,712	60.4	18,200	10,908	59.9
Trade	75,812	37,185	49.0	75,753	38,442	50.7	69,648	36,261	52.1
Eight Leading Industries	703,145	189,456	26.9	756,251	217,259	28.7	765,535	227,658	29.7
Finance	31,771	17,831	56.1	30,421	17,390	57.2	30,519	17,469	57.2
Ontario - All Industries	734,916	207,287	28.2	766,672	234,649	29.8	795,152	245,127	30.8
Prairie - All Manufacturing/	69,030	14,700	21.3	71,855	15,858	22.1	75,570	17,628	23.3
Provinces	14,132	3,545	25.1	12,654	3,198	25.3	14,265	4,128	28.9
Animal products - edible	5,713	2,077	36.4	5,905	1,978	33.5	7,052	2,554	36.4
Plant products - edible	4,449	1,273	28.6	4,228	1,260	29.8	4,107	1,231	30.0
Textile products	4,889	3,697	75.6	5,097	3,812	74.8	4,780	3,566	74.6
Chemicals and allied products	1,708	377	22.1	3,528	918	26.0	3,609	916	25.4
Iron and steel	20,241	698	3.4	23,461	1,628	6.9	25,747	2,457	9.5
Communications	5,305	2,492	47.0	4,703	2,242	47.7	4,765	2,329	48.9
Services	8,602	5,389	62.5	7,979	5,155	64.6	7,555	4,816	63.7
Trade	40,385	18,902	46.8	38,486	18,543	48.2	37,382	18,210	48.7
Eight Leading Industries	204,179	48,048	23.6	195,069	46,572	23.9	203,483	48,076	23.6
Finance	10,318	5,455	52.9	9,997	5,395	54.0	9,846	5,318	54.0
Prairies - All Industries	214,497	51,503	24.0	205,066	51,968	25.3	213,329	53,392	25.0
British Columbia - All Manufacturing/	83,674	14,712	17.6	87,376	14,030	16.1	96,656	19,699	20.4
Provinces	7,529	1,880	21.0	4,772	1,069	22.3	6,248	1,478	23.7
Animal products - edible	8,563	3,989	46.6	4,540	1,485	32.7	9,313	4,472	50.9
Lumber products	18,227	2,014	11.0	17,418	2,069	11.8	17,537	2,081	11.9
Pulp and paper	7,717	1,501	19.5	7,463	1,487	19.9	7,428	1,501	20.2
Textile products	1,304	870	66.7	1,351	905	67.0	1,332	856	62.8
Iron and steel	27,728	2,454	8.9	39,571	4,679	11.8	42,690	6,671	15.6
Services	6,197	3,753	60.6	5,703	3,563	62.3	5,497	3,430	62.4
Trade	15,890	10,008	50.3	18,398	9,695	51.0	18,571	9,880	52.4
Eight Leading Industries	163,221	33,235	20.3	162,035	31,824	19.6	175,484	37,718	21.7
Finance	4,543	2,579	56.8	4,335	2,490	57.4	4,266	2,459	57.6
B.C. - All Industries	168,164	35,814	21.3	168,370	34,314	20.6	177,750	40,177	22.6

1/ The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

Table 4.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at October 1, 1945, April 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	October 1, 1945				April 1, 1945				October 1, 1944			
	Total		Women		Total		Women		Total		Women	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
Montreal - Manufacturing	178,436	56,330	31.6		204,903	65,479	32.0		215,468	69,556	32.3	
Leather products	8,856	4,003	45.2		8,852	4,105	46.4		8,411	3,903	46.4	
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	10,272	3,276	31.9		9,818	3,178	32.4		9,746	3,245	33.3	
Textiles	33,750	22,758	67.4		34,038	23,013	67.6		32,626	21,972	67.3	
Tobacco	6,465	4,192	64.8		6,522	4,840	74.2		6,549	4,902	74.9	
Chemicals and allied products	9,852	3,631	36.9		10,600	4,316	40.7		11,097	6,063	45.6	
Electrical apparatus	9,704	3,416	35.2		11,446	5,486	47.7		14,486	6,397	44.4	
Iron and steel	56,131	5,571	9.9		76,993	9,289	12.1		87,202	12,464	14.3	
Non-ferrous metal products	4,906	1,191	24.3		10,244	3,032	29.6		9,568	2,972	31.1	
Communications	4,201	2,567	61.1		3,876	2,372	61.2		3,688	2,216	60.1	
Services	10,845	5,513	50.8		10,637	5,644	52.1		10,209	5,210	51.0	
Trade	35,046	15,044	42.9		35,308	15,375	43.5		33,240	14,867	44.7	
Finance	14,075	7,070	50.2		13,436	6,811	50.7		13,286	6,536	49.9	
Montreal - All Industries (including finance)	259,335	87,674	32.6		288,001	96,871	33.6		300,159	99,828	33.3	
Quebec - Manufacturing	18,741	5,108	27.3		24,584	7,552	30.1		29,819	9,631	32.3	
Leather products	5,087	1,133	22.3		2,906	1,155	39.7		2,822	1,070	37.9	
Textiles	2,181	1,794	82.3		2,236	1,862	83.3		1,829	1,510	82.6	
Chemicals and allied products	1,987	448	22.5		7,013	2,840	40.5		9,855	5,315	53.9	
Services	1,563	791	50.6		1,348	672	49.9		1,462	738	50.5	
Trade	4,260	1,613	37.9		3,907	1,576	40.3		3,691	1,479	40.1	
Quebec - All Industries (including finance)	29,977	8,301	27.7		34,901	10,437	30.1		39,937	12,587	31.5	
Toronto - Manufacturing	157,789	52,849	33.5		181,337	65,728	36.2		188,471	71,423	37.9	
Plant products - edible	13,374	5,927	44.3		12,779	6,079	47.6		13,883	6,661	49.4	
Pulp and paper	17,705	6,653	37.6		16,895	6,521	38.6		16,420	6,254	38.1	
Textiles	19,575	11,942	61.0		19,422	11,877	61.2		18,747	11,384	60.7	
Chemicals and allied products	10,644	4,376	41.1		14,187	7,409	52.3		13,737	7,468	54.4	
Electrical apparatus	12,948	5,180	40.0		13,877	6,051	43.6		14,764	6,926	46.9	
Iron and steel	35,843	5,991	17.0		50,707	12,273	24.2		61,731	17,729	28.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	9,924	2,471	24.9		13,036	3,503	26.9		12,176	3,438	28.2	
Communications	5,802	2,193	37.7		3,473	2,021	58.2		3,258	1,874	57.5	
Services	10,086	5,957	59.1		10,357	5,255	60.5		9,222	5,613	60.9	
Trade	38,998	19,644	50.4		37,967	20,113	53.0		37,025	19,919	53.8	
Finance	15,138	8,503	56.2		14,312	8,171	57.1		14,205	8,140	57.3	
Toronto - All Industries (including finance)	244,810	91,244	37.3		283,380	104,425	37.0		287,597	109,157	40.0	
Ottawa - Manufacturing	9,228	2,256	24.4		10,640	2,892	27.2		11,674	3,177	27.2	
Pulp and paper	3,087	1,132	36.7		3,076	1,164	37.8		3,105	1,147	36.9	
Iron and steel	1,939	212	10.9		3,045	510	16.7		3,927	744	18.9	
Services	2,515	1,497	59.5		2,246	1,325	59.0		2,240	1,313	58.6	
Trade	5,165	2,847	55.1		5,149	2,945	57.2		4,769	2,642	55.4	
Finance	3,527	2,357	66.8		3,451	2,481	71.9		3,525	2,498	70.9	
Ottawa - All Industries (including finance)	24,260	9,550	39.4		25,171	10,215	40.6		25,974	10,172	39.2	
Hamilton - Manufacturing	45,333	13,142	29.0		50,899	15,570	30.6		50,220	15,764	31.4	
Textiles	6,477	4,324	66.8		6,591	4,677	71.0		6,362	4,428	69.6	
Electrical apparatus	6,095	2,407	39.5		6,472	2,695	41.5		6,853	3,025	44.1	
Iron and steel	20,808	2,602	12.5		25,940	4,153	16.0		25,097	4,172	16.6	
Services	1,218	808	66.3		1,111	789	69.2		1,054	694	65.8	
Trade	4,793	2,481	51.8		4,932	2,800	56.8		4,587	2,490	54.3	
Hamilton - All Industries (including finance)	56,701	17,397	30.7		61,396	20,048	32.7		60,297	19,829	32.9	
Windsor - Manufacturing	18,001	4,098	22.8		33,780	5,529	16.4		34,669	5,662	16.3	
Chemicals	1,796	823	45.8		1,842	882	47.9		1,690	761	45.0	
Iron and steel	12,021	1,897	15.8		27,713	2,962	10.7		28,819	3,240	11.2	
Services	498	308	61.8		503	327	65.0		503	313	62.2	
Trade	1,843	840	45.6		1,947	1,020	52.4		1,649	766	46.5	
Windsor - All Industries (including finance)	23,047	5,847	25.4		38,444	7,419	19.1		39,343	7,299	18.6	
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,360	8,300	25.6		34,101	9,133	26.8		36,398	10,150	27.9	
Animal products - edible	5,749	1,212	21.1		4,628	924	20.0		5,544	1,455	26.2	
Plant products - edible	2,744	882	35.8		2,791	1,091	39.1		3,190	1,218	38.2	
Pulp and paper	2,570	914	35.7		2,396	808	33.7		2,277	780	34.3	
Textiles	4,092	3,094	75.6		4,219	3,100	73.5		3,876	2,833	73.1	
Iron and steel	9,883	351	3.7		11,374	899	7.9		12,853	1,557	12.1	
Communications	1,501	762	50.8		1,265	620	49.0		1,266	628	49.6	
Services	3,147	2,010	63.9		2,978	1,934	64.9		2,505	1,581	63.1	
Trade	16,623	6,743	40.6		15,766	8,606	54.6		15,586	8,357	53.6	
Finance	3,641	1,977	54.3		3,581	1,983	55.4		3,563	1,969	55.3	
Winnipeg - All Industries (including finance)	63,367	22,311	35.2		82,687	22,806	27.6		84,475	23,239	27.6	
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40,718	7,604	18.7		49,162	9,337	19.0		51,704	11,266	21.8	
Plant products - edible	3,101	1,140	36.8		2,695	946	35.2		3,150	1,185	37.6	
Iron and steel	19,814	1,955	9.8		25,637	3,824	12.9		32,306	5,640	17.5	
Communications	2,973	2,072	69.7		2,612	2,050	78.5		2,669	2,050	76.8	
Services	4,348	2,636	60.6		4,067	2,526	62.1		3,911	2,471	63.2	
Trade	15,215	7,623	50.1		14,684	7,416	50.5		14,240	7,537	52.9	
Finance	2,853	1,591	55.8		2,979	1,644	55.2		2,597	1,501	57.6	
Vancouver - All Industries (including finance)	78,658	22,410	28.5		93,523	23,656	25.3		95,856	25,558	26.7	

Table 5.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Certain Industries in Specified Cities as at October 1, 1943, April 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries		October 1, 1945			April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944		
		Total			Total			Total		
		No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Halifax	- Manufacturing	10,736	1,990	18.5	11,538	1,977	17.4	10,478	2,063	19.7
	Plant products - edible	901	580	64.4	941	552	58.7	949	563	59.3
	Iron and steel	6,745	648	9.6	7,433	730	9.8	6,533	816	12.5
	Transportation	2,904	78	2.7	6,131	85	1.4	4,152	81	2.0
	Construction	2,832	61	2.2	2,227	97	4.4	2,714	98	3.6
	Services	1,106	736	66.5	1,104	756	68.5	1,077	738	68.5
Halifax	Trade	4,582	2,592	56.6	4,528	2,629	58.1	4,358	2,565	58.9
	- All Industries	24,064	6,505	27.0	27,011	6,551	24.3	24,575	6,549	26.6
Saint John	- Manufacturing	6,017	1,490	24.8	6,903	1,622	23.5	7,033	1,711	24.3
	Lumber products	630	157	24.9	770	267	34.7	926	356	38.4
	Iron and steel	1,930	83	4.3	2,771	105	3.8	2,684	110	4.1
Saint John	Trade	2,643	1,154	43.7	2,576	1,174	45.6	2,406	1,097	45.6
	- All Industries	12,267	3,922	32.0	15,396	4,063	26.4	13,174	4,056	30.8
Sherbrooke	- Manufacturing	7,284	2,900	39.8	7,825	3,056	39.1	7,568	2,924	38.6
	Textiles	4,154	2,293	55.2	4,231	2,403	56.8	4,134	2,330	56.4
	Iron and steel	1,859	189	10.2	2,442	229	9.4	2,305	193	8.4
	- All Industries	8,993	3,607	40.1	9,257	3,737	40.4	8,922	3,597	40.3
Three Rivers	- Manufacturing	6,901	1,768	25.6	8,794	2,473	28.1	7,402	2,267	30.6
	Pulp and paper	2,932	85	2.9	2,589	96	3.7	2,830	95	3.4
	Textiles	2,157	1,473	68.3	2,275	1,525	67.0	1,893	1,274	67.3
	Iron and steel	1,142	44	3.9	2,293	62	2.7	1,142	116	10.2
Three Rivers	Trade	9,005	2,369	26.3	10,270	3,093	30.1	9,853	2,802	28.4
	- All Industries									
Pt. William	- Manufacturing	6,037	612	10.1	10,711	2,510	23.4	12,261	3,646	29.7
	Pulp and paper	1,894	168	8.9	1,932	154	8.0	1,750	181	10.3
	Iron and steel	3,043	339	11.1	7,859	2,254	28.7	9,608	3,349	34.9
	Transportation	2,170	60	2.8	1,522	49	3.2	2,123	50	2.4
Pt. William	Trade	1,413	735	52.0	1,507	745	57.0	1,213	684	56.4
	- All Industries	10,775	1,903	17.7	14,568	3,810	26.2	16,669	4,883	29.3
Kitchener	- Manufacturing	14,097	4,782	33.9	14,107	4,921	34.9	13,141	4,787	36.4
	Animal products - edible	1,250	339	27.1	1,217	348	28.6	1,245	365	29.3
	Leather products	1,579	449	28.4	1,543	442	28.6	1,526	444	29.1
	Lumber products	1,511	152	10.1	1,404	146	10.4	1,228	143	11.6
	Rubber products	4,709	1,745	37.1	4,789	1,813	37.9	4,405	1,743	39.6
	Textiles	1,561	1,095	70.1	1,500	1,014	67.6	1,507	1,071	71.1
	Iron and steel	1,247	140	11.2	1,387	179	12.9	1,039	121	11.6
	- All Industries	16,698	5,976	35.8	16,599	6,133	36.9	15,682	5,972	38.1
London	- Manufacturing	13,490	4,116	30.5	14,563	4,528	31.1	14,228	4,745	33.3
	Plant products - edible	2,042	962	47.1	2,250	976	43.4	1,899	953	50.2
	Pulp and paper	1,828	696	38.1	1,654	595	36.0	1,653	653	39.5
	Textiles	1,261	840	66.6	1,295	903	69.7	1,281	895	69.9
	Iron and steel	3,687	426	11.6	4,836	746	15.4	4,496	761	16.9
	Trade	2,605	1,201	46.1	2,655	1,347	50.7	2,323	1,087	46.7
	- All Industries	20,413	7,316	35.8	21,088	7,738	36.7	21,040	7,852	37.3
Regina	- Manufacturing	2,448	459	18.8	2,915	680	23.3	2,699	490	18.2
	Animal products - edible	638	160	25.1	577	130	22.5	696	153	22.0
	Trade	4,197	2,332	55.6	4,087	2,195	53.7	3,867	2,456	63.5
	- All Industries	10,285	4,319	42.0	10,145	4,343	42.8	9,767	4,409	45.1
Saskatoon	- Manufacturing	2,084	460	22.1	1,997	474	23.7	1,916	500	26.1
	Animal products - edible	883	257	29.1	880	259	29.4	839	294	35.0
	Trade	2,433	1,047	43.0	2,337	1,035	44.3	2,214	1,032	46.6
	- All Industries	6,492	2,154	33.2	5,886	2,112	35.9	5,655	2,036	36.0
Calgary	- Manufacturing	7,613	1,384	18.2	8,156	1,496	18.3	8,024	1,629	20.3
	Animal products - edible	1,381	437	31.6	1,308	452	34.6	1,489	512	34.4
	Plant products - edible	891	312	35.0	784	293	37.4	875	359	41.0
	Iron and steel	2,105	68	3.2	2,972	157	5.3	3,089	278	9.0
	Construction	974	20	2.1	630	18	2.9	740	21	2.8
	Trade	5,480	2,012	36.7	5,205	1,956	37.6	5,313	2,030	38.2
	- All Industries	17,884	5,082	28.4	17,452	5,097	29.2	17,551	5,255	30.0
Edmonton	- Manufacturing	6,791	1,649	24.3	6,679	1,775	26.6	7,874	2,149	27.3
	Animal products - edible	2,866	741	25.9	2,719	722	26.6	3,085	909	29.5
	Iron and steel	1,313	89	6.8	1,348	123	9.1	2,196	296	13.5
	Construction	1,460	41	2.8	847	41	4.8	1,348	87	6.5
	Trade	5,155	2,609	50.6	5,017	2,576	51.3	4,905	2,423	49.5
	- All Industries	17,345	6,164	35.5	16,104	6,170	38.3	17,885	6,489	36.3
Victoria	- Manufacturing	7,820	924	11.8	9,158	1,201	13.1	8,723	1,084	12.4
	Lumber products	1,010	64	6.3	1,163	80	6.9	1,239	92	7.4
	Iron and steel	4,937	385	7.8	6,300	641	10.2	5,805	493	8.5
	Transportation	917	105	11.5	903	91	11.3	877	116	13.2
	Trade	2,255	1,316	58.4	2,213	1,328	60.0	2,106	1,237	58.7
	- All Industries	13,565	3,596	26.4	14,226	3,586	25.2	13,800	3,370	24.4

